

J. B. RUSSELL DECLINES OFFICE AS NAME GOES IN

Boston Port Collectorship Refused by Chamber of Commerce Man While President Sends Nomination to Senate

BUSINESS THE REASON

Selection Indorsed by Senators Lodge and Weeks and Members of the Massachusetts Delegation in the House

WASHINGTON—Nomination of Joseph Russell of Boston to be collector of the port of Boston to succeed Edwin U. Curtis, who resigned April 26, was sent to the Senate today by President Wilson.

Senators Lodge and Weeks were called into consultation on the matter by the President and both expressed their hearty approval of the selection of Mr. Russell. The entire Massachusetts delegation in Congress appears to be pleased with the appointment.

Joseph B. Russell, selected as collector of the port of Boston, according to despatches from Washington, wired President Wilson today that he would be unable to accept the position owing to business reasons.

The former president of the Chamber of Commerce expressed his appreciation of the honor and wished that he were in a position to assume the important post, but said that the same conditions obtained now as did before when he previously declined to let his name be used.

Mr. Russell, in a statement issued today, says: "The reports in the papers are all a very great surprise to me. No one has spoken to me in regard to the collectorship since the withdrawal some time ago of my name for the position, and I assumed that my connection with it had ceased."

"I deeply appreciate the honor, and wish I could accept the position, but it is impossible, both on account of my health and my business engagements, and I have so telegraphed the President. I am very grateful for his recognition and friendship, and trust that in some more humble and less arduous way I may be of service to him and his administration."

Mr. Russell has been in business in Boston since 1869. He is a vice-president for the Real Estate Exchange and auction board and member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce.

WESTERN TROLLEY MERGER BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Without debate or division the House today passed to be engrossed the western trolley merger bill. The bill now goes to the Senate.

After rejecting several amendments for increased appropriations for the state infirmary and the Worcester state hospital, the resolve appropriating \$1,335,000 for repairs and improvements at various state institutions was passed to be engrossed. Representative Conway of Boston gave notice that he will move a reconsideration of this action Monday, and will then offer an amendment, providing that the money shall be raised by a bond issue instead of from state tax.

Action on the nine hours in eleven bill was postponed till Monday.

The resolve directing the harbor and land commission to urge before Congress the opening of the Connecticut river to navigation was rejected after Representative White of Newton had explained that the commissioners already have authority to do this.

SENATE VOTES NEW RAPID TRANSIT TO MALDEN

Elevated From Charlestown to Everett and Subway From There On Is Plan of Bill Passed to Be Engrossed—Measure Now Goes to House—Wage Bill Rejected

Under suspension of the rules the Senate today passed to be engrossed a new bill introduced by Senator Allen of Melrose providing for an elevated structure from Sullivan square to Everett station to connect with a subway from there to Malden square. The route of the subway will be under Main street, Malden. The bill now goes to the House.

There was introduced this year by Senator Allen a bill for a tunnel from Sullivan square to Malden. Objection was raised to this by the Elevated and city officials of Everett and Malden.

Senator Allen sought a compromise and finally obtained the consent of the Elevated to the bill. This measure, Sen-

Former President of the Chamber of Commerce Refuses to Be Collector



JOSEPH B. RUSSELL

LIBERALS FAIL TO GAIN SEAT FROM UNIONISTS

LONDON—The Altrincham by-election has resulted in the increase of the Unionist majority of 1143. Following the government defeat at Newmarket the result is regarded as serious for the government.

NO COMPETITION AFTER UNITED SHOE, TESTIFIED

Witness in Dissolution Suit Says All Machine Makers Went Out of Business With Organization of Company

TRACES THE HISTORY

Investigation into the conditions as to competition in shoe machinery prior to the organization of the United Shoe Machinery Company was started by the government today when the trial was resumed in its suit for the dissolution of the corporation on the ground that it is a monopoly in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act.

The first witness called was Charles H. Jones, treasurer of the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company of Boston.

Under direct examination by William S. Gregg, special assistant to the attorney-general, Mr. Jones testified that he was handling shoe machinery for 20 years. Charles E. Chouteau, Jr., counsel for the company, objected to the witness on the ground that he was not qualified, being only a shoe manufacturer and not a shoe machine manufacturer.

The court ruled that he was competent owing to his business relations with the manufacture of shoe machines.

Mr. Jones testified that prior to the organization of the company there were eight different companies manufacturing lasting machines, three manufacturing heel machines, five metallic machines and three welting and soling and outsole machines. After the organization of the United Shoe Machinery Company was the only manufacturer of these lines of machines, he said.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S OHIO CAMPAIGN IS DESCRIBED

Newspapermen, Judge, Insurance Man and a Cousin Declared, in Libel Trial, Former President Never Drank to Excess

PROSECUTION CLOSING

Former President's Evidence May End Today—One-Time Railroad Man Gives Testimony of Another Journey

MARQUETTE, Mich. The trail of Theodore Roosevelt through Southern Ohio in the May campaign of 1912 was followed in court today in pursuit of the story that Mr. Roosevelt on that trip was intoxicated, in the continuation of his libel suit against George A. Newett of Ishpeming, editor of Iron Ore.

Former Judge A. Z. Blair of Portsmouth, O., Andrew Abele, a shrewd, self-contained insurance man of Ironton, O., and Charles Willis Thompson, New York newspaperman, testified that the story was untrue.

Before opening of court today, a report spread that overtures had been made by lawyers for George A. Newett, looking to an amicable settlement of the Roosevelt libel suit. It was said that Mr. Newett was prepared to offer an apology, print a full retraction and do whatever else, within reason, might be demanded.

Philip Roosevelt, the 6-foot 1-inch cousin of the former President, testified, He

(Continued on page twelve, column one)

PHONE RECORDS AGAIN FAIL IN DYNAMITE CASES

Judge Crosby Rules Against District Attorney's Effort to Get Them In—Missing Chauffeur Reddig Appears and Testifies

ADJOURNS TO MONDAY

The prosecution failed again today to get before the jury material records which District Attorney Pelletier argued before Judge Crosby as proving his contentions against William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, and Frederick E. Atteaux, who with Dennis J. Collins are charged with conspiracy to "plant" dynamite at Lawrence.

After leaving the jury excused, Mr. Pelletier addressing Judge Crosby, said:

"The state offers to present to the court the records of the local telephone company for Jan. 18 and Jan. 19, 1912. These records show that on Jan. 18 one of these defendants, Frederick E. Atteaux, calling from the Boston office of the American Woolen Company, was connected with the Lawrence office of John J. Breen, who according to his own story, was a conspirator in this case. We also offer to present to the court and jury another record of Jan. 19, which shows that about 11:38 in the morning, Defendant Atteaux was connected from his own office in Boston with Ernest W. Pittman's office in Lawrence."

Co-conspirator Breen has testified that Atteaux called Pittman on the telephone and asked him to come and see him and as a result the dynamite was secured and was turned over to Breen by Pittman.

(Continued on page twelve, column five)

LINER HAVERFORD AGROUND BUT ALL PASSENGERS SAFE

(By the United Press)

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland. The American liner Haverford, which sailed late yesterday from Liverpool for Philadelphia tonight is aground on Daunt Rock, a submerged reef two miles off the harbor entrance. She struck this afternoon in a dense fog.

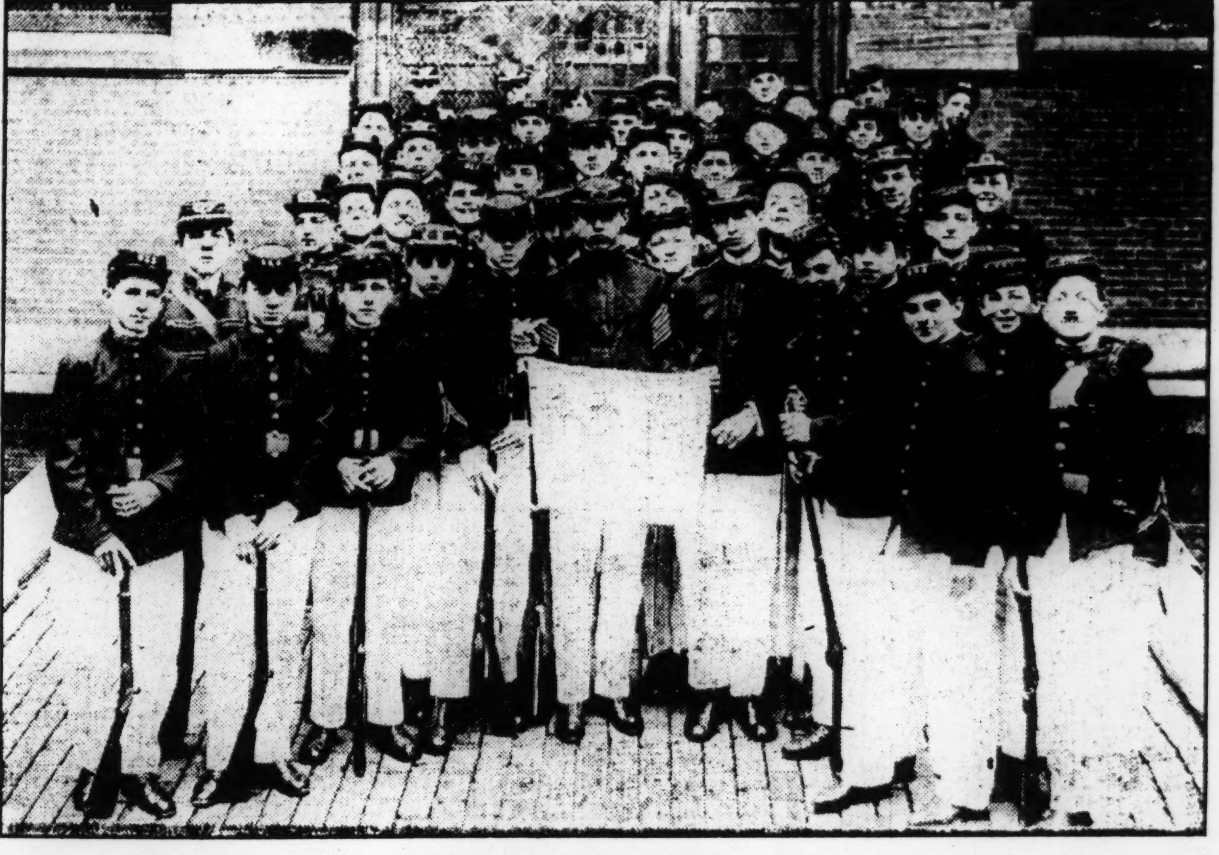
She carried 900 persons, passengers and crew, and at the company's offices here it was declared that all passengers have been taken off.

SENUSSI TRIBE STRONG FACTOR IN ITALIAN DEFEAT

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—Details of the battle before Derna, where the Italian troops suffered a severe reverse, are gradually appearing in the Italian press. The famous Senussi tribe, to which Mr. Abbott referred in an interview with the Monitor representative last summer, opposed the Italians with the utmost vigor, inflicting considerable loss.

CADETS FROM THE BOSTON LATIN SCHOOL



Taken just before parade today—Col. John G. Horgan holding banner

BOSTON SCHOOL CADETS PARADE TO THE COMMON

Cadets of the Boston high school brigade, after assembling at Clarendon street and Warren avenue early today, started on their parade to Boston Common, where they hold their annual field day, reviewed by the school committee.

Mayor Fitzgerald reviewed the parade at the City hall and Governor Foss with his staff and some G. A. R. officials saw the parade from the State House steps. The evolutions on the common commenced at 11 o'clock.

Col. Frederick H. Stephens of Dorchester had command of the brigade of five regiments from the start to Park square, where Col. G. Roy Bennett of East Boston high took command. To Broadfield street the brigade was in his charge, but he relinquished command at this point to Col. Harry X. Cushing of English high, who took the brigade through Broadfield, Washington and School streets.

Col. John G. Horgan of Boston Latin high commanded the cadets through Beacon street to the Common, where Col. Ernest W. Cranston of English high replaced him.

After reaching the common about 100 of the high school cadets, dissatisfied because there were not enough drinking cups to go around, went to the store of the Walker-Rintels Company, Park square, drove out the clerks, broke a show case, and helped themselves to \$25 worth of candies.

It is estimated that the damage will exceed \$40.

Immediate notification of the conduct of the cadets was given to police headquarters but no action was taken and the cadets could not be identified.

WELLESLEY CREWS AWAIT GUN IN INTERCLASS REGATTA

College Oarswomen Ready for Annual Match on Lake Waban—Judges Include Captain and Members of Harvard Eight—Silver Cup Offered

WELLESLEY, Mass. Class crews at Wellesley College compete on Waban lake this afternoon, and among the prizes is a silver cup. The judges for the events are Charles T. Abeles, captain of the Harvard varsity crew; Arthur Bean, freshman coach; W. R. Pinney of the Harvard crew squad and Paul Withington, assistant treasurer of Harvard athletics.

MOTOR TRUCK FLAT RATE BILL BEATEN

By a vote of 66 to 120 the House today rejected the Senate bill providing a flat rate fee of \$5 per ton carrying capacity for the registration of motor trucks.

Rejection was followed by a short debate in which it was argued that the fee was excessive, would injure the motor-truck industry and limit the use of motor vehicles.

REVERE CITIZENS' REQUEST REFUSED

On the ground that there were too few articles in the warrant to make a special meeting necessary and also that it would be better to delay any action of the kind for the present the selectmen of Revere last evening voted "leave to withdraw" on a petition of the citizens for such a gathering to discuss the tax situation and the alleged fictitious entries in the books of the assessors.

THREE STEAMERS COME ON SCHEDULED TIME

Four foreign steamers arrived in the harbor today, three of them reaching port on scheduled time. Officers of all the incoming vessels reported good conditions at sea.

Leading the procession was the Holland-America line steamer Sloterdyk, Captain Metz, from Rotterdam. The steamer sailed May 15 and was one day late in arriving.

Third came the Norwegian steamship Belita of the United Fruit Company, Captain Karlson, from Banes, Cuba. She brought 15,654 stems of bananas and 395 boxes of grape fruit. The Belita anchored in the stream because Long wharf was occupied by the steamer Bowden which arrived last night.

Close astern of the Belita came the Leyland liner Kingstonian, Captain Keruish, from London with a 200-ton cargo of general merchandise. Also on board were two prize dogs. One, a Scotch terrier, is consigned to Miss Margaret Grigham of North Grafton, Mass. The other, a blood hound, is in bond.

1000 MEN WALK OUT AT PLANTS OF FOSS FIRMS

All of Sturtevant Blower Employees Leave Work and 300 Operatives of the Becker Machine Company's Shop Quit

WAGE RAISE REFUSED

Strikers Are Orderly and Await Mass Meeting, at Which J. F. O'Connell, National Officer of A. F. of L. Will Give Talk

As 8 o'clock struck this morning the blowing of whistles at the Sturtevant Blower works and the Becker Machine Company's shops in Hyde Park, gave the signal to the 1200 employees to strike, and in an orderly manner they began to file out until the former plant had to close down, and the latter had only 200 of its 500 workers at their machines. Operations were continued however. The strike was called because Governor Foss, principal stockholder in both concerns, refused to grant the men a 20 per cent wage increase.

Few policemen were on duty when the men came out. Their services were not required, however, as no attempt at disturbance was made. The strikers proceeded quietly to their homes or to the square to wait for the afternoon mass meeting which James F. O'Connell of Washington, national president of the metal trades department, A. F. of L., is to address, prior to his taking charge of the situation.

Women and school children gathered around the entrances of both plants when the strike was precipitated but went home as soon as the strikers made their appearance at the gates. In the Sturtevant plant 28 girls employed as electrical workers struck with the men. A few coremakers and molders remained at work in accordance with an agreement made between their union and officials of the company.

G. C. Spargo, a labor leader, temporarily took charge of the strikers.

At the office of the Sturtevant plant it was announced that as soon as matters can be straightened out the plant will be closed down for six or eight weeks.

To take official action on the situation as the result of demands made by Mayor Fitzgerald and labor leaders, the state board of conciliation and arbitration is to hold a meeting. Bernard F. Supple, secretary of the board, stated that both the Governor and the representatives of the strikers had already been communicated with, but as to the results or possibilities he would make no statement.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES BENEFIT

DEDHAM, Mass.—The will of Mrs. May W. Speare of Brookline including public bequests amounting to \$83,000 was filed in the Norfolk registry of probate here today.

To her husband, Frank Palmer Speare, and Mrs. Mary W. C. Whitting, her mother, the testatrix leaves the bulk of her estate in trust with the New England Trust Company and decrees that the net income from this estate shall be equally divided between the beneficiaries. The estate ultimately reverts to the public institutions.

Among the bequests are the following: The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, Mass., \$5000; First Church of Christ, Scientist, Roxbury, \$2000; First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rockland, \$2000; First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jacksonville, Fla., \$1000; First Church of Christ, Scientist, Laconia, N. H., \$1000; First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wolfboro, N. H., \$1000. Also there was left \$25,000 to the Boston Y. M. C. A., with which Mr. Speare is connected.

PORTRAIT TO BE GIVEN

At the Grand Army exercises to be held Friday evening in Memorial hall a life-size painting in oils of John C. F. Slayton, a former Melrose alderman, will be presented by the townspeople.

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King George at Aldershot Socialists Praise Suffragists

SUFFRAGISTS SUPPORTED BY
CONGRESS OF SOCIALISTS

(Special to the Monitor)
BLACKPOOL, England.—The British Socialist congress which opened at Blackpool recently, was but slightly attended at its first sitting. D. Irving of Burnley described it as about the most unsatisfactory commencement to the conference the party had ever had.

Violent scenes occurred as the result of some rulings of the chairman; a motion was moved and seconded that he should leave the chair, but it was negatived by a large majority, and the business of the meeting was proceeded with.

The discussion which took place on the attitude of the Socialists, as private individuals, towards the armament question, was caused by the letter written recently by Mr. Hyndman to the Morning Post on the subject of the navy.

Mr. Carmichael of Battersea said that this letter, advocating as it did the advisability of a strong navy, had ruined the work which Mr. Hyndman had accomplished during 30 years.

Mr. Owen of North West Manchester said it should be clearly understood that any letter which appeared in a newspaper was not official, and did not represent the opinion of all Socialists.

Mr. Hyndman in his defense said that a strong navy was a necessity for the protection of Great Britain. It was not true for Democrats in Great Britain to say that they had no country; for Great Britain was a far better country to live in than either Germany or Russia. The British navy, even under the control of capitalists, stood in the position of a citizen army. Mr. Hyndman, finally, undertook not to discuss this question in any way that would upset the Socialist movement.

The most marked feature of the second day's sitting of the congress was the appreciation of the militant campaign which is being carried on by the suffragettes. Mr. Petroff, of Kentish Town moved a resolution protesting against the shelving of the reform of the franchise system by the government and expressing indignation at the manner in which the government were treating the women who were fighting for political rights.

The resolution further demanded that any persons apprehended for pursuing any line of action having for its object no personal gain but some social or political ideal should be treated as political prisoners. Mr. Petroff contended that persons who had no voice in making the laws which they were expected to obey were living in a state of slavery.

Mr. Elsbury of Rotherham expressed his admiration for the splendid work the women were doing. "In this age of apathy," he said, "when you have a body of women so determined to stand by justifiable acts, instead of obstructing them, we should help them as far as possible."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

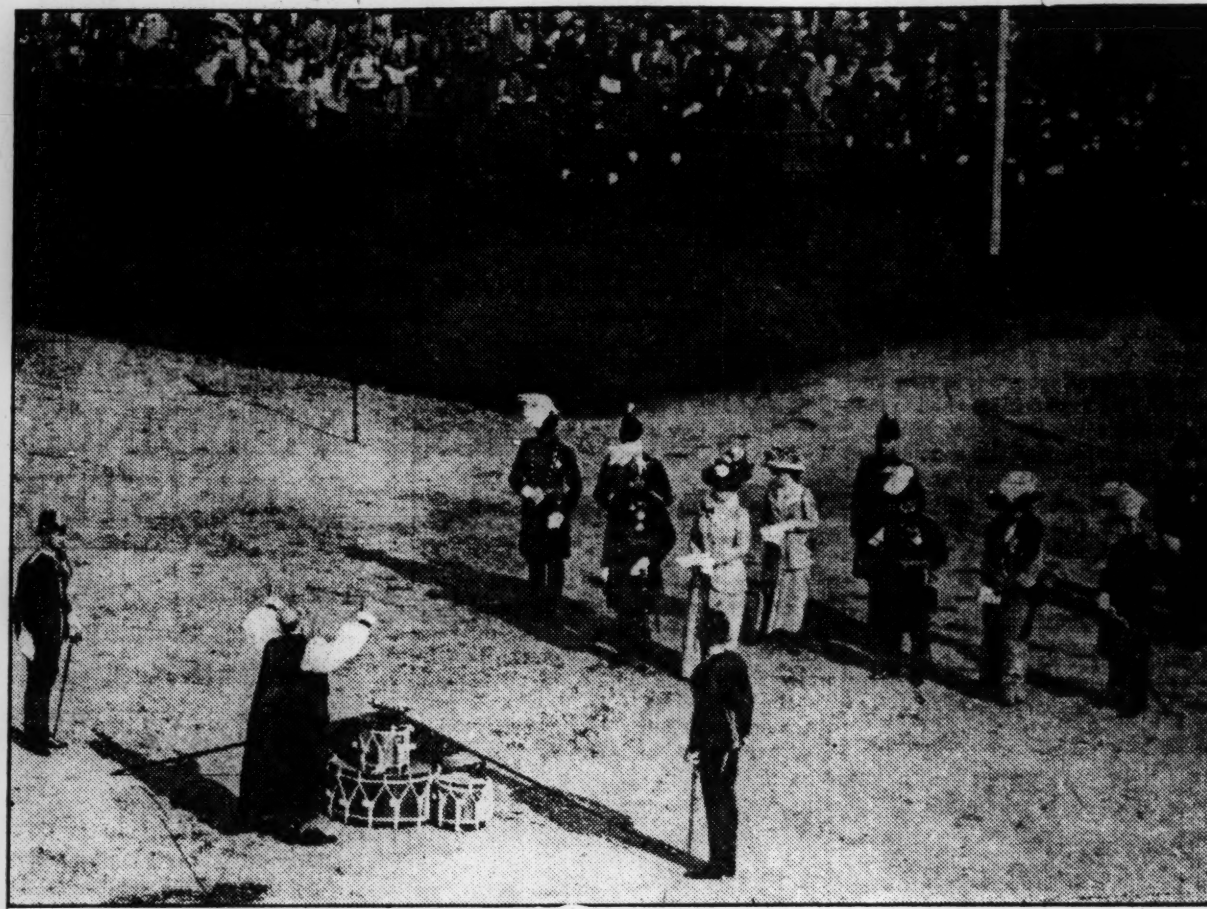
AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—The old Homestead, "The Fires of Fate," 2:30, 8:10.
COLONIAL, Miss Christie MacDonald, 8:15.
KITH'S, "The Purple Heart," 7:45.
MAJESTIC, "The Purple Heart," 8:15.
SHUBERT, "The Purple Heart," 8:15.

NEW YORK.—Casino, "The Argyle Case," 8:15.
CORT, "The Argyle Case," 8:15.
ELIOTT, "The Argyle Case," 8:15.
ELTING, "The Argyle Case," 8:15.
EMPIRE, "The Argyle Case," 8:15.
GLOBE, "The Argyle Case," 8:15.
HARRIS, "The Argyle Case," 8:15.
HILSON, "The Argyle Case," 8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER, "The Argyle Case," 8:15.
LIBERTY, "The Argyle Case," 8:15.
LYRIC, "The Argyle Case," 8:15.

CHICAGO.—CORT, "The Argyle Case," 8:15.
GARRICK, "The Argyle Case," 8:15.
GRAND, "The Argyle Case," 8:15.
PRINCESS, "The Argyle Case," 8:15.

KING PRESENTS COLORS AT ALDERSHOT



(Copyright by London News Agency, London)

Bishop Taylor Smith, chaplain-general of the forces, consecrating new colors of Royal Military College, Camberley

(Special to the Monitor)
ALDERSHOT, Eng.—One of the features of King George's visit to Aldershot was the ceremony, mentioned by cable to The Christian Science Monitor, of the presentation and dedication of colors at the Royal Military College, Camberley.

The college will have a total of 700 gentlemen cadets by February next, many of whom will be housed in the vast new building, nearly 1000 feet long and about 250 feet broad, which was completed ready for use about 18 months ago. Meantime the battalion is about 500 strong and practically all paraded for the presentation of the colors.

Brig-Gen. L. A. M. Stopford was in command of the parade.

The ceremony of the presentation and dedication of the colors began at 3:30. After the King had inspected the battalion, drawn up in line in the parade ground of the college with their scarlet tunics and blue caps with red bands, the ceremony of trooping the old colors was gone through.

The escort first marched to the tune of "The British Grenadiers," then came the slow march to "Scipio," and finally there was the farewell march to "Auld Lang Syne." Following this the battalion formed three sides of a square; the drums were placed in the center and the new colors laid across them. The consecration service was then conducted by Bishop Taylor Smith, who is chaplain-general of the forces, assisted by the Rev. D. F. Carey, chaplain to the college.

King Gives Colors
The King then handed the colors to Under-Officer S. Kekewich and Under-Officer D. W. Hunter-Blair. In the address which he subsequently delivered to the cadets the King referred to the fact that the custom of presenting and dedicating the colors was initiated in 1813 by Queen Charlotte. The colors were heirlooms of the great institution within whose walls many distinguished soldiers had during the past century received their first training. In entrusting the colors to their care he enjoined them to look to their colors, to honor them and by their conduct to hand them on unscathed.

After saluting the new colors the battalion marched past in column and returned in quarter column, after which line was reformed and the royal salute having been given the cadets gave three rousing cheers for the King and three more for the Queen.

During their visit to Aldershot the King and Queen had the opportunity of inspecting the new pattern army rifle, which is still in the experimental stage. It is already a remarkable weapon, and should be still more remarkable when it is ready to be served out to the army. The King witnessed some firing with the new rifle and was then shown one of the plates from the butts with holes driven cleanly through its three eighths inches

of steel. Such a plate is not even dentured by the rifle now in use.

The new rifle besides having a greater muzzle velocity is different in many ways from the old weapon. It has a greatly improved "peep" sight, a longer range, a caliber of .276 as compared with .303 and its trajectory up to 400 yards is absolutely flat. At longer ranges the aperture sight is replaced by the V and sliding bar.

Warfare Is Practised

The main feature of the final day of the King's visit to Aldershot was some theoretical warfare, which gave the King an opportunity of inspecting his soldiers engaged in their actual duties, skirmishing, scouting, attacking and retreating. The troops engaged included the second Suffolk, fifth Dragoon Guards, Royal Field Artillery, Royal Engineers, first the King's eleventh Hussars, second Royal Munster Fusiliers and others.

Lieut.-Col. C. H. C. Van Straubenzee was in command of the White or attacking force and Lieut.-Col. W. S. Bannatyne of the Brown or defending force, and at the conclusion of the action the Whites were rapidly gaining ground.

Perhaps a more interesting feature of the day's maneuvers, both to ordinary spectators and to those who are accustomed to military spectacles, was the action carried out to show the King and Queen how soldiers can quickly cross a river by improvised ferry boats.

A small force had crossed the Basingstoke canal, by the only available bridge, for the purpose of raiding Farnham. Finding the enemy in great strength the raiding party decided to retire across the canal. By this time the bridge had been theoretically destroyed and the raiders had to make use of rafts improvised from the materials at hand. The rafts were made of brushwood, whine, brambles, straw and so forth serving as floats and on these gates covered with tarpaulins were laid. Half a dozen soldiers were carried on each raft, but only one soldier fell off. The crossing altogether provided the spectators and the royal party with a good deal of amusement but was entirely successful.

In the afternoon the King inspected the second battalion of the Royal Rifle Corps, and the fourteenth brigade of Royal Field Artillery and in the evening he saw a wonderful display of flying. Every style of army aeroplane took part in the display and late in the evening the Beta airship, fitted with a powerful searchlight, also took part in the flying.

EXCAVATORS ARE
IMPORTING CORN

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—Baron Oppenheim, who is busily engaged in excavating Tell Halaf, has experienced considerable difficulty owing to the failure of last year's harvest and the effects of the Balkan war, which have resulted in a considerable rise in the price of corn. Baron Oppenheim has consequently been compelled to import large quantities of corn, which he has distributed to his 500 nomad Bedouin assistants, in order to prevent them leaving their work.

The results of the war have gradually reached the Millies, who fled south and assembled near Ras-el-Ain. It is hoped that the peace negotiations which have been opened between the Annetse and the Millies will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Baron Oppenheim himself has always maintained the most friendly relations with the nomad Bedouin tribes and he frequently entertains the various sheiks.

Baron Oppenheim is confident that his interesting and important work will not be interfered with by these quarrels, added to which the Turkish government has promised to take energetic measures to suppress any signs of anarchy in this part.

VIENNA EXPECTING
U. S. FARM PARTY

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria.—A commission of American farmers is expected in Vienna towards the end of the month. It will be composed of two delegates from each state of the Union, numbering about 100 in all. The commission has visited Italy, then went to Germany and finally is visiting Prag and then Vienna. Besides the farmers themselves there are a number of university professors and men from agricultural colleges, who have come to Europe to study the methods of state aid to farmers and cultivators, which are in vogue in the various countries.

The arrangements for the reception of the visitors are in the hands of Messrs. Grant Smith and Frazier of the American embassy in Vienna. A reception in the Vienna town hall has been arranged for the American visitors, while they will be taken on tours of inspection to the Vienna model dairy, the central cattle market, to the National Mortgage Association and the College of Agriculture.

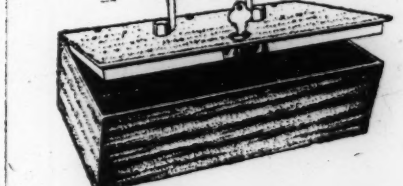
PHONE EXPANSION
SHOWS RISE OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The progress and development of South Australia is manifested in a variety of directions. One of these is the rapid expansion of the business of the post office and telephone departments. Some interesting particulars in regard to the latter are contained in the annual report for 1912. It shows that the 12 months had elapsed in record all previous telephone development in the state. The number of new subscribers connected with the central station was 561, and 94 subscribers discontinued their services, leaving an actual increase for the year of 467. In the country the development has been as equally marked, and a number of new public telephones have been opened in various centers. The most significant feature in the expansion was in trunk-line working, 24 new country stations having been brought into communication with central, making a total of 143. The report proceeds: "In 1883 only two exchanges were in existence in the state, with a total of 134 subscribers. In 1911 there were 82 exchanges, carrying 5915 subscribers. In 1912, 93 exchanges served 6834 subscribers."

LONDON PORT CHAIRMEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The committees of the Port of London Authority have appointed their chairmen for the current year as follows: Dock and warehouse committee, J. G. Broadbent; river committee, W. Varco Williams; staff committee, C. F. Leach; stores committee, J. W. Domoney; parliamentary committee, L. A. Martin; finance committee, Sir Montague C. Turner.

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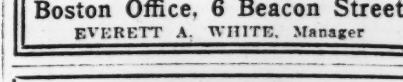
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Franco-Spanish Entente Is Discussed in Both Capitals

MADRID AND PARIS TALK OF NEW ENTENTE

Europe Listens Calmly to Plan for Obliterating the Pyrenees, Though in Germany Disapproving Murmurs Are Heard

FRANCE MIGHT PROFIT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—"There are no longer any Pyrenees." It was that momentous declaration which, a little more than two centuries ago, rallied all Europe against the Grand Monarque, and ultimately demonstrated the fact that the Pyrenees were as much the Pyrenees as in the days of Gonsalvo de Cordova or of the Lady of Zaragoza.

From that time down to our own time, little has happened to justify the Olympian boast of the little 62 inches of humanity, a nod of whose wig set armies in motion from Ireland to the Rhine, and from Namur to Barcelona. France and Spain have looked at each other across the Pyrenees with no very friendly eye, and when they have looked the other way, across the straits, their glances have perhaps been more unfriendly still.

The world, however, lives in an age of ententes, though the strain which is to prove the temper of those ententes has not yet been applied. There is an entente between the United Kingdom and France, between the United Kingdom and Russia, between the United Kingdom and Spain, and now King Alfonso has visited the boulevards, and there is a talk in the press of Paris and Madrid, of an entente between France and Spain.

News Calmly Received

Nothing shows more clearly the changes which take place in that curious makeshift, the balance of power, more completely than the calmness with which Europe has received the news of this new proposal to obliterate the Pyrenees. In the press of Germany, it is true, there is a slight murmur of disapproval, a tendency to draw attention to possibilities in the afar off. The Koelnische Zeitung, for instance, hints that an understanding between France and Spain may become a European question if it involves an undertaking on the part of Spain to release the French garrisons of northern Africa.

On the whole, however, the Hohenzollern Emperor is less perturbed over the action of the Republican President than was the Hapsburg Emperor by the "thrasonical brag" of the Bourbon monarch. At the same time, if the shadow of that empire on which the sun once never set, is to demand a place in the concert of Europe, the terrible balance of power might be considerably interfered with. It might be years before the full force of the change was felt, but the Koelnische Zeitung sees the very first effect which might ensue from it, and is not slow to point it out.

France keeps a large army in Algeria, a garrison of importance in Tunis, and a considerable force in Morocco. The famous foreign legion recruited from the failures of humanity, is by no means the worst fighting material in the world; the zouave, or the successor of the zouave, the native levies of North Africa, are capable of rendering a good account of themselves.

African Army Could Help

If suddenly in a European crisis, the African army could be borne across the straits of Gibraltar, and the Spanish reservists sent to police those countries, a new army corps of two would be at the disposal of the French war office, which might well prove invaluable to it in a European struggle.

Then again, supposing Spain were once more to take to building a fleet. The country has an enormous seaboard and a race of some of the hardest sailors in the world. Up to the time when Nelson practically destroyed its naval power its fleet was a factor to be reckoned with in European politics. With the Pyrenees metaphorically wiped out Spain would be quite capable of doing for France what Austria is doing for Germany, and Barcelona might become an equivalent in the Mediterranean for Trieste.

The Koelnische Zeitung remembers that ever since the entente was signed between London and Paris Paris has never ceased to incite London to increase its forces. Only quite recently M. Clemenceau's new paper has indulged in a mighty panegyric of Lord Roberts and his schemes for a great English army. What, the great German paper asks, might be the consequences if an entente between Madrid and Paris should be more definitely drawn than that between London and Paris and there should begin to grow up a great army south of the Pyrenees capable, in the days when there are no Pyrenees, of being added to the forces of the triple entente?

Precautions Cost Money

A nation, of course, cannot fight without money, and the world has entered upon days when the warlike precautions for keeping the peace have involved financial expenditure greater than was entailed by the wars of the past. If Spain were to determine to emulate the days of Gonsalvo, of the Emperor Charles or of Alexander Farnese she would need to cast her budget on different lines to those which Count Romanones does not find too easy today.

The Correspondencia de Espana hints that the country would not be unwilling to form a naval and military convention with France and the United Kingdom, whilst L'Imparcial oscillates between a wish to support the legitimate desire of the nation to participate in European affairs and a certain hesitancy as to the financial and economic consequences which might be involved in such a departure.

It was no doubt the perception of the financial difficulties of an entente that weighted King Alfonso's words in his interview with the president of the committee for the improvement of commercial relations between France and Spain. A ridiculous tariff war has proved that the Pyrenees are as high as ever when the line of the custom houses is reached. It is an almost incredible fact that the French exports to Spain amounted last year to a bagatelle of £137,000,000, whilst the Spanish exports to France were only some 230,000,000 pesetas. The first step towards an alliance, with ulterior political consequences, would necessarily be a readjustment of tariff regulations and all the far-reaching consequences which would emerge from these.

Ferrer Stands in Way

It is true that across the path of the statesman in search of an understanding there lies the opposition of Socialism to any understanding with the government which killed Ferrer. It is true that King Pataud no longer rules in the Bourse de Travail; it is equally true that the minister who signed the warrant for Ferrer's execution has shot his bolt as a possible prime minister. Nevertheless, the Socialistic forces of France are as strong, or stronger, than in the zenith of the popularity of Pataud, and these forces make very little as to the figurehead of what they consider a series of reactionary ministries beyond the Pyrenees.

The Anarchist Communist Federation held a great meeting in the Hotel des Societes Savantes, in Paris, at which it was proposed to welcome King Alfonso on the boulevards with cries of "Assassin!" A commissionaire, girt with his tricolor scarf, assisted, as a representative of the government, by keeping a watch over the speeches, but when the King did drive along the boulevards an incident did occur which might easily, in the temper of the crowd, for the temper of the crowd on these occasions is never a communistic one, have led to trouble.

Neither M. Herve nor Le Roi Pataud, nor even M. Jaures, has succeeded in removing the immortelles from the base of the statue of Strasburg, in the Place de la Concorde, and if deep down in its heart the republic remembers the crime of the empire, it does not forget who benefited by the crime. If Alfonso XIII. could obliterate the Pyrenees to the extent of causing the combined armies and navies of the two Latin people to present a common front to the Rhine, he would be in a moment as popular on the boulevards as the least republican figure in the world—the Czar of all the Russias, and yet "the ally."

King Alfonso Is Favorite

King Alfonso is already a favorite of the camels. He has much of the freedom from convention and the boyishness which goes to the heart of a crowd, or, for that matter, of a mob. When he jumped out of the stand prepared in his honor the other day and seated himself on the grass to watch the maneuvers through his glasses, the whole crowd was stirred into enthusiasm, so simple is it to be popular. To every one, says Le Temps, whom he met during his stay in Paris, he knew exactly how to say "le mot juste," the word so much more valuable than any quantity of banal compliments. And so Le Temps states its firm belief that the Anglo-Spanish entente will shortly be followed by a Franco-Spanish entente, and that these engagements will sooner or later blossom into a triple entente, with the result that, in the event of a crisis, there will prove to be a firmer solidarity between the three countries than is popularly supposed.

There is, of course, "the ally" to be considered, the ally who has drained those milliards of French francs, but the dual alliance was untouched by the triple entente, and the French press sees no reason to suppose that the dual alliance will be in any way weakened, on the contrary, far from it, by the quadruple entente.

NEW MUSEUM IN HAARLEM

(Special to the Monitor)
HAARLEM, Holland.—A new museum has been established in an old building which has up till now been the property of the Reformed Dutch church. The house, which dates from the year 1608, was built by Lieven Key and Pieter Jacobsz van Campen. Visitors to the new museum will have an opportunity of studying the masterpieces of Frans Hals, Jan Brey, Verspronck, Ruysdael, Jan Steen and Brower. These pictures have up till now been housed in a wing of the town hall.

RICH TIN ORE FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—An important discovery has been made on the Olympic tin syndicate's property at North Dundas, west coast. Two men, prospecting by trenching, exposed three feet of rich tin ore assaying 50 per cent of metal. The trench is four feet deep and rich tin stone is showing from the top to the bottom. The ore is fit for bagging and sending direct to the smelters. The outcrop as exposed measures over 60 feet across, all of which carries payable tin ore.

SPANISH RULER SEES FRENCH SHAM ATTACK



King Alfonso and M. Poincaré leaving army's review and practise ground at Fontainebleau

(Special to the Monitor)

FONTAINEBLEAU, France.—The grand cavalry charge under the command of General Gillain, which was one of the remarkable features of the first section of the military review, held at Fontainebleau in honor of King Alfonso, was followed by some brilliant artillery practice.

A sham village, with a church spire and windmill was erected two or three kilometers distant from the shooting range. With wonderful rapidity the guns unlimbered, poured in their shell, and gave place to fresh batteries until, in a few minutes time, the village was entirely destroyed.

The King who expressed the greatest admiration for the accuracy of the fire and the celerity with which the exercise was carried through, watched the operations seated on a hillock a little distance from the presidential party.

COOPERATORS DECIDE AGAINST LABOR ALLIANCE

Annual Congress of Movement Rejects Motion Tending to Union with Political Party

(Special to the Monitor)
ABERDEEN, Scotland.—The question as to whether the forces of the cooperative movement and of organized labor should combine was discussed with great animation at the forty-fifth annual congress of the cooperative movement, held in Aberdeen recently.

It was reported by the central board that a conference had taken place between representatives of the Trade Union Congress, the parliamentary committee of the Labor party, and the united board of the cooperative union, and that the conclusion had unanimously been arrived at that there should be closer mutual effort on the part of these organizations.

Mr. Charter of the central board moved a resolution to this effect, and speaking to it said that there was nothing in the report of the central board which indicated that cooperators were proposing a political alliance with any parties whatever. He believed that the pivot of the whole position was the Labor party, but he did not hold a brief for that party and did not propose anything in the nature of an alliance with it.

Mr. Davies of Manchester said he wanted the cooperative movement to demand its right as a political force. It was now strong enough to do so.

A substitute motion was then proposed by a London delegate stating that the congress could not sanction union with the political Labor party. Several delegates spoke in favor of the substitute motion, Mr. Maddison, Blackpool printers, declaring that once they identified themselves with a political party they would turn the congress into a bear garden. They should, in his opinion, owe allegiance to no party, but make demands on all parties.

At the close of the discussion the vote was taken, with the result that the substitute motion was carried by three to one. The resolution advocating alliance with the forces of organized labor was consequently declared lost.

NORWAY REWARDS ROALD AMUNDSEN

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The Storting have unanimously voted 6000 kroner annually to Roald Amundsen as a national reward. The question of a reward for his crew will be considered in connection with the approaching expedition to the North pole.

FRENCH INSPECT BATTLEFIELDS

(Special to the Monitor)
ATHENS, Greece.—A French military mission composed of three officers has been visiting the battlefields of Lule Burgas, Burnahissar and Kirk Kilisse. From Salonika the mission is proceeding to Janitza, Saranta Poro, Bizani and other scenes of military operations.

ACTION TO HELP ARMENIANS PROMISED BY GRAND VIZIER

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—The Armenian patriarch presented a memorandum recently to the Grand Vizier dealing with the present serious position of the Christian population of Armenia. Not only, the memorandum declares, have the hopes cherished by the Armenians when a constitution was established not been realized, but killings, robberies, forcible conversions and other crimes are on the increase.

An attempt is being made, it declares, to place on the Christians the responsibilities for the misfortunes of the Balkan war, and the idea is being spread that the only way to preserve the empire against the encroachments of Europe is to exterminate the Armenian element. The memorandum complains that no efficacious measures have been taken to put an end to killings and crimes, and expresses the fear that the soldiers who will shortly be coming back to their homes will avenge their defeats on the Armenians.

Several months ago it was pointed out that the position of the Armenian Christians was very precarious, and that the danger of a serious outbreak, on the return of the defeated Mussulman troops to Armenia was a very real and serious one.

According to a semi-official communiqué the Grand Vizier has made a statement in reply to the patriarch, in the course of which he says that the government will not fail to do its duty, but points out that the Armenians are not the only ones to suffer from the prevailing brigandage, which also affected the Turks and the Kurds. The government, however, is firmly resolved to put an end to it.

It is not to be denied, the statement

POSTERS WILL BE FEATURES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—One of the features of the Anglo-German exhibition to be held at the Crystal Palace will be a display of posters, this particular art having made great strides in recent years. There will be at least 1000 German posters on show and probably as many British. Each will be properly mounted and hung and prizes and medals will be awarded to the artists and printers selected by a committee of expert judges.

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VICTORY SEEN IN CONFERENCE HELD AT BERNE

Better Feeling Between France and Germany Believed Promoted by Its Success in Assembly — Resolutions of Amity

BRYAN PLAN INDORSED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland.—In spite of the fact that the Berne conference limited itself to broad lines of discussion on the problem of the promotion of a better understanding between France and Germany, the fact that such a conference was held is in itself a victory.

On the morning of the opening of the conference in the great hall of the university there were gathered together 224 French and German delegates. Of these 39 were Germans and 185 French. These figures will not seem so disproportionate when it is remembered that the French Chamber and the Senate contain a total of 900 members and the Reichstag less than 400.

The inaugural address was delivered by M. Grimm, the Socialist deputy for Berne. He was followed by Herr Bebel and by Baron d'Estournelle de Constant. The speech of the greatest interest, however, was that of Herr Haussmann, the leader of the Wurttemberg deputies of the Volkspartei. He declared that the whole of the Volkspartei was in favor of the conference and that there was an honest desire in Germany for peace and neighborly relations with France.

"We are under no illusions as to the difficulty of our task to know one another better," said Herr Haussmann, "but," he added in French, "I promise you that if we seek we shall find one another."

A letter was then read from the National Liberal party of Germany expressing its desire for a Franco-German rapprochement.

The morning session closed at midday and was followed in the afternoon by private meetings, at which a declaration

COMMISSION SEES N. S. W. RESOURCES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—While the members of the dominions royal commission were in New South Wales they were shown some of that state's great national agricultural undertakings. An itinerary was arranged by the New South Wales government with a view to enabling the members of the commission to fill in the limited time at their disposal in the most profitable way. The huge irrigation area on the Murrumbidgee river, the government experiment farm at Wagga, the government stock and demonstration farms, and other places of interest were visited. The visitors were impressed by the resources of the state.

EGYPT'S SYSTEM FOR TURKEY

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—The Turkish government are sending a commission to inquire into the organization of the Egyptian land tax system in order to establish a similar system in Turkey. Atta Bey, the head of the Turkish finance department will head the mission.

was drawn up and assented to by the delegates of both countries. At 7 o'clock the conference again assembled, when the resolution was read by M. d'Estournelle de Constant. It declared strongly against the campaign of jingoism and the guilty speculations which endangered the peace of the two nations, and affirmed that the vast majority of the peoples of both countries were in favor of peace.

It resolved that the members of the conference should take all possible steps to prevent misunderstandings and conflicts, and sincerely thanked the representatives of Alsace-Lorraine for having facilitated the rapprochement between the two countries. The resolution finally declared its approval of the proposal made by Mr. Bryan, United States secretary of state, with regard to arbitration on treaties.

It also appointed a committee of the members of the conference with powers to call a similar meeting periodically. The resolution having been adopted and voted unanimously, M. d'Estournelle de Constant declared the conference at an end.

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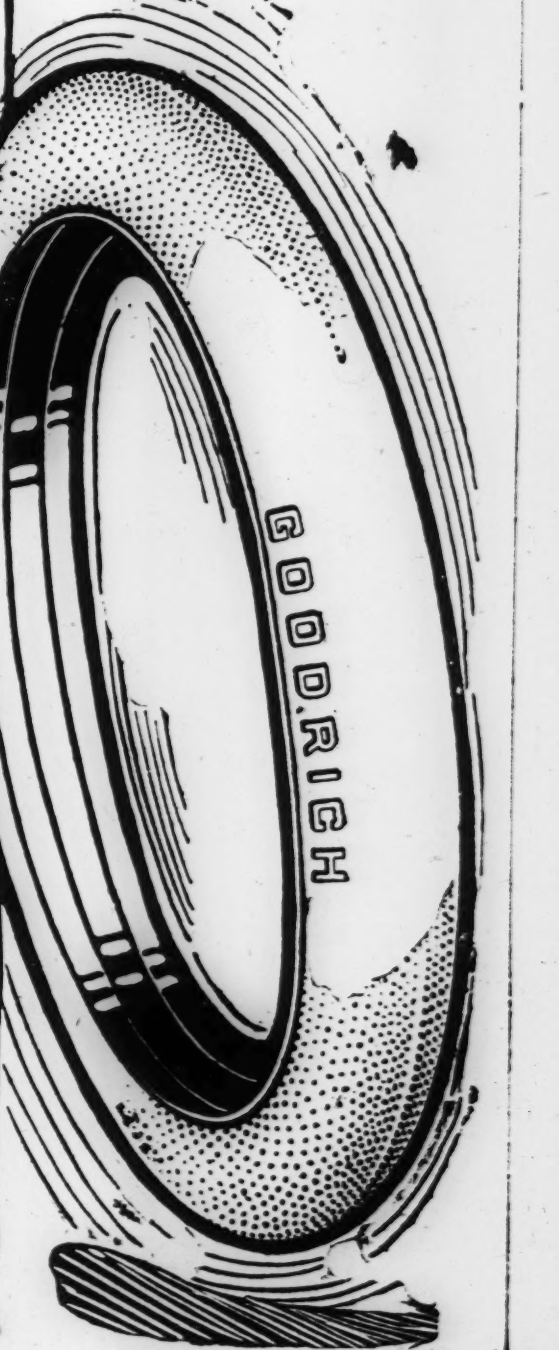
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FRANCO-SPANISH TRADE MAY BE KEY TO ENTENTE

Interest Centers in Prospect of
Easement in Tariffs Following
Late Meeting of King Alfonso
and French Commercial Men

TERMS RESTRICT NOW

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—An incident occurred during King Alfonso's visit to Paris which has been but little commented upon, although it is perhaps more indicative than anything else of the direction in which some definite steps may be taken towards the entente between France and Spain.

On the occasion in question King Alfonso was brought into definite contact with the commercial world by his interview with the president of the committee for the improvement of commercial relations between France and Spain and a number of other well-known commercial men. The meeting afforded an opportunity of explaining to his majesty personally many points relating to trade between the two countries in such a manner as to arouse his active interest, and the wish was expressed that trade relations might in future be regulated by a commercial treaty.

It would seem somewhat of an anomaly that two such near neighbors as France and Spain cannot trade together on more easy terms. The present business between the two countries is much confined by a very high protective tariff, with the result that last year French exports to Spain amounted to only \$137,000,000 and Spanish exports to France to only \$230,000,000. This, having regard to the extraordinary richness of both countries, is infinitesimal.

Groove Well to Follow

This commercial side of things seems, at first sight, to be of secondary importance in the general question of an entente, but it is believed by many that it is on this line, when fully developed, that the most far-reaching commercial prosperity for both countries is possible.

A leading article in the Temps says that no one could have been more gracious than was his majesty during his visit to Paris. To every one who had the honor of meeting him he knew so well how to say "le mot juste," so much more valuable than all banal compliments, for it is evidence of true discernment of men and things. Essentially simple and natural, King Alfonso shows that he is in close touch with current events, curious to see and observe and open to impressions and new ideas. The Spanish press speaks very freely of the possibilities likely to result from an entente between the two countries. These possibilities are large and by no means limited to Morocco, and the likelihood of their realization has become more evident as the result of the recent visit.

It is recognized in Spain that diplomatic problems present themselves under two forms, viz., the legitimate desire to participate, as was stated recently in L'Imparcial, in European matters, side by side with the other powers, where their interests are in agreement, together with the necessity for Spain to take into account the financial and budgetary consequences that might be involved if she entered into possible alliance with these powers.

Caution Is Advisable

This latter question is naturally one of vital import so far as Spain is concerned and needs to be examined critically from every point of view. It is equally important that public opinion in France should not have its peace disturbed by immature declarations.

The Temps states its firm belief that the Franco-Spanish and Anglo-Spanish engagements will sooner or later take a more definite form, and that in the event of a crisis the solidarity of the three countries will be closer than existing agreements would imply.

This common conviction of French and Spanish statesmen should have a great influence in the process of evolution of Franco-Spanish relations. It is doubtful, however, if any development in this direction can be brought about so effectively as by the natural improvement of commercial relations. The latter have as basis a common and mutual interest, generally strong enough to override all questions of race, religion or even of tradition. This view is rapidly gaining ground throughout France as well as Spain, and the numerous commercial organizations they represent in both countries will leave no stone unturned to bring about some general agreement or understanding in public opinion which may be eventually accepted officially.

GEORGE BORROW MEMORIAL IS AIM

(Special to the Monitor)

NORWICH, England.—East Anglians are preparing to celebrate the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the birth of George Borrow on July 5. It is probable that a permanent memorial will be erected to Borrow, the question being at present under consideration by the strong committee which has been formed under the presidency of the lord mayor of Norwich. The festivities will be given a distinctly Borrowian character by the holding of a camp by the Gypsy and Folk Lore Club at Mousehold, the large heath just outside Norwich. Gypsy songs and dances will be given at the reception to be held in the town.

MAIN STREET OF WEEPING WATER, NEB.



WEEPING WATER, Neb.—This is a banking city of Cass county, has about 1500 population, is steadily growing, and has extensive business. It is situated on the Missouri Pacific railway and is within easy distance of state's largest cities. Surrounding it are small bluff covered with a beautiful natural timber of oak. Nearly all of the residence streets are shaded with maples. Weeping Water creek winds through the town. High school and a good academy also, largely attended. There are five churches and many fine residences. City electric plant.

THE HOMELESS MAN PROBLEM

By Arthur James Todd, Ph.D., Department of Sociology, University of Illinois

HOMELESS MEN" is the social worker's term to designate those of the homeless class living in cheap lodging houses in congested parts of large cities. Not that all these men are really homeless, for some are family-deserters, some the victims of robbery, others runaway boys. Neither are they all "unemployed" nor "tramps." Tramps are homeless, but every homeless man is by no means a tramp.

He may be an able-bodied workman without a family, a sufferer stranded on his way to some recuperative resort, or an irresponsible being "passed along." I should add a class closely allied to these, namely, the unmarried immigrant in large cities. These so-called "birds of passage" among the Bulgars, Greeks, and other nationalities of the new immigrants constitute a moral as well as economic and sanitary problem on account of their homelessness and transiency; less than 5 per cent of recent immigration from these races are women. Those that do not crowd into boarding houses conducted by women of their own nationality gather into "stag boarding houses," which are "invariably dirty, filthy, crowded, and filled with vermin."

The native homeless man is a lodging house problem. Most applications for aid from this class come to charity offices in cheap lodging house districts. The majority of these are mentally or physically handicapped. The able-bodied temporarily "down and out" frequent the municipal lodging houses.

The causes of homelessness include most of the general causes of distress, and some peculiar to itself. The tendency to urban concentration in modern industry, rapid changes in industrial technique, seasonal trades, "speeding up" industrial accident, disease, lack of general or vocational education, demand for cheap immigrant labor, are responsible. Leaving home to look for work frequently degenerates into homelessness and desertion. Many of these men are widowers who date their vagrant careers from the breakup of their homes by some one's passing away. With boys it is usually curiosity or wanderlust that starts them on their peregrinations. Most of them come from fairly good homes, but the majority are utterly untrained.

Solutions of the homeless man problem are as various as the class is broad. First of all, eliminate tramps and professional beggars and the worst part of the lodging house population will vanish. Many of these houses will disappear for lack of trade. The others may be made decent by raising standards of cleanliness and sanitation. The same standards should be applied to immigrant stag boarding houses. Municipal lodging houses might set the pace for care of the transient. And places like the Mills hotels or General Booth's Metropoles could easily be developed to house the self-respecting homeless workman with low income.

The chronic incompetents should no longer be relegated to these filthy lodging houses, but cared for in appropriate institutions. For those of advanced years and there are a good many of them—pensions are proposed. But I believe homes for aged men (of which we have only an insignificant number now) would provide more humanely and more rationally for these veterans of the industrial army. Of course, pensions might be applied to caring for them in such homes.

Free public labor bureaus working with organized charities and municipal lodging houses might take care of the unemployed side of the problem. But the homeless man needs more than a job. If he is a family-deserter he ought to be reinstated in his family. But so far, it must be confessed, this phase of rehabilitating the homeless man has met with little success. Domestic wounds are moral wounds and do not lend themselves easily to medicine or law. The deserter is ashamed to face his former relatives and has acquired the habit of vagrant independence. His children frequently object to having him back or to caring for him. The runaway youth is usually more amenable to rejoining his family. For that reason the homeless man who is a minor needs infinitely more than a mere job. In fact a job might be his undoing.

For the immigrant as well as for the native self-supporting homeless workman some provision should be made in the new movement for social centers. They could provide wholesome and innocent satisfaction for most of the cravings which now give power to the saloon and the brothel. They might also offer a fertile field for the religious inventor. I have no clearly thought-out plan here, but I am convinced that in so far as the homeless man is a problem type he needs spiritual even more than vocational guidance.

The seventh article of this series, entitled "Extent and Causes of Unemployment," will appear in the Monitor next Tuesday.

STORE NEWS

The date set by the Filene Cooperative Association for the second annual field day is June 27. It was a great success last year and the members are looking forward to it with enthusiasm particularly as the committee promises even a better time than was given at its first one.

Harry Torrey, buyer of sporting goods for the Jordan Marsh Company, who has been taking a vacation for two weeks, has returned.

M. H. Gibson of the Gilchrist Company has gone to New York and Philadelphia on a business trip.

In the office of the superintendent of the Magrane Houston Company summer vacations are being planned and the time for employees to take arranged.

Buyers who are in New York include Miss Katherine Goodwin of the millinery department of the Magrane Houston Company, A. Smith of the misses' and children's coats and dresses and other lines, and S. Koenigsthal of the boys' clothing of the basement departments of the Filene store.

WINDOW TRIMMERS TO CONVENE

CHICAGO.—National Association of Window Trimmers will hold its sixteenth annual convention in this city from Aug. 4 to 7. More than 500 display managers and window trimmers attended the convention a year ago and from present indications a much larger number will be present this year. Among the special features of these conventions are addresses by men who are considered authorities on store decorative work. An invitation is extended this year by the association to all who are interested in any way in this line of work whether they are members or not.

LYONS CITIZENS VISIT BARCELONA

(Special to the Monitor)

BARCELONA, Spain.—A number of inhabitants of Lyons and the municipal band of the town have been paying a visit to Barcelona. Several of the municipal officials of Lyons were among the visitors.

The French colony in Barcelona, as well as the authorities of the town, organized fetes and banquets in honor of the visitors.

The banquet held at the town hall was attended by the mayor of Barcelona, the civil governor, General Weyler, the French consul, municipal councillors and by press representatives. Toasts in honor of Spain and France and of the King and President were given. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers.

RAILWAY GETS MORE POWER

WORCESTER, Mass.—Second installment of power from the Connecticut River Transmission & Power Company has just been received by the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company. 2000 kilowatts having been added to the installment already received for Worcester proper. In Worcester alone the Consolidated now has 4600 kilowatts additional power. Outside of Worcester, the company has had added 600 kilowatts at Berlin and 600 kilowatts at Northboro. More power will be received when the high tension line is completed to Charlton City.

FORREST GOODWIN PASSES AWAY

PORTLAND, Me.—Forrest Goodwin of Skowhegan, Republican representative to Congress from the third Maine district, passed away here Wednesday.

Mr. Goodwin was serving his first term in Congress. In his college days at Colby he was a baseball pitcher. He was at one time president of the Maine Senate.

NET WEIGHT IS RIGHT LAW

Editorial View of an Effort Specially to Amend a
Public Safeguard

IN AN effort to make clear and effective the purpose of legislation as to weights of commodities, the Massachusetts Legislature is struggling with proposed amendments to the law that seem to involve departure from what has been accomplished in this reform. The cause of accurate weights and measures no longer needs argument in its behalf. Through difficulties and in the face of opposition always encountered when special interests are brought under new regulation, the laws of the states generally and of the nation have come to the defense of the consumer by requiring that there shall be an actual and accurate delivery of the quantity of the commodity he undertakes to buy. Administrative machinery has been established in the form of state departments and of the federal bureau of standards, overseeing and advising the local officials charged with the work. The claim cannot be made that all has been accomplished that is needed, but in the main the battle has been won and the remaining task is to perfect the law, to reinforce it where needed and to insure its enforcement.

It was in the direction of making explicit in law the principle of correct weights that the Legislature this year adopted the amendment to the statute, by declaring that if commodities are sold by weight it shall be understood that the net weight is meant. This declarative proposition would seem to be sound and consistent with all that has been sought. But it is found that it bears with unexpected effect upon certain practices of at least one trade and the same Legislature is being asked to qualify its act by an amendment providing that "reasonable tolerances or variations shall be permitted in accordance with established trade customs."

Opening the door to "trade customs" is so near to declaring that whatever the trade has been doing, however unfair or inconsistent with the law, may be continued, that the whole structure of the law is put in peril. The amendment had passed some of its stages when the discovery of its sweeping alteration of the law was made and it in turn has now been qualified by adding a further provision that the granting of tolerances shall not be applied to the sale of articles of food or fuel. This change gives the amendment a class character, by indicating that the rule of tolerance to trade customs shall apply to only such business as does not relate to food or fuel. What the special interest seeking this exemption from the net weight requirement is becomes a proper inquiry and it is found that the business finding itself unfavorably affected is the paper trade. To except the paper trade would be clearly class legislation; it is hardly less so when all other trades are supposed to be denied the rule of "tolerances" and this one is left in that protection even if not named. A fault of this sort of legislation is that it is by no means certain that some other trade will not find itself allowed to enjoy the special indulgence. Making exceptions to general law is doubtful legislation and it is all the more so when it cannot be seen how far the exemption runs.

The situation of the paper trade is indeed deserving some consideration, mainly because it deals with a product which, while sold by nominal weight, cannot be produced in exact weight. The paper machine run at any considerable speed cannot be held to accurate weight in its product. Thus paper that is known to the trade as of a certain weight per ream and sold as of that weight will vary slightly. To sell it by pounds of actual weight is claimed by the dealers to involve great expense and difficulty and not to be fair to the purchaser. It is here that "tolerance" is asked. The practice of the trade to include the weight of the wrappers and the rope in the charge is now limited, it is claimed, to so small a portion of the business that it is not a material point but it is still one of the tolerances the trade would ask to have extended if the matter should ever be tested in the courts.

Conceding the peculiar claim of the business to exemption from the insistence on net weights, it is not clear that a trade custom in variance with what has come to be the clear demand of law should continue. Selling any product by nominal pounds is precisely what is out of favor. If a trade custom of the paper dealers is at variance with the rule of exactness the laws have established the correction would seem properly to belong to the trade and not to a special exemption from the law. If the use of the word "pounds" is only descriptive of a certain thickness of paper and not an exact statement of the amount of the commodity to be delivered, some other term would seem to be better for the use. A change to a system of numbers would soon be followed by an understanding of the terms by the purchasers. The trade can hardly plead inconvenience or expense of printing new catalogues and circulars as a sound objection to their coming within the net weight law applied to all other trades.

The word "tolerances" is not an agree-

LEADING BANKER AND MERCHANT

Oakland, Cal.

OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell, who is president of the Security Bank & Trust Company, cast his fortunes 20 years ago with this city. In its development along modern lines he has contributed in liberal measure in ways that count for most, including time, money, work and loyalty. He is established and is president of the H. C. Capwell Company, which has constructed one of the handsomest and largest department store buildings on the west coast.

Mr. Capwell served a year as president of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, a position that takes a large portion of the time and energy of the occupant. Yet in the midst of the constant and insistent demands of his private interests and those of the corporations in his charge he found the time to devote to the community service the best that was in him. He still remains an active member of the board of directors of the chamber without pay, as do all others who serve as directors or president of this organization for community service. He is a good speaker and is in constant demand for dinners and civic meetings.

Mr. Capwell and his associates have added two splendid buildings to Oakland's new business district within the past two years.



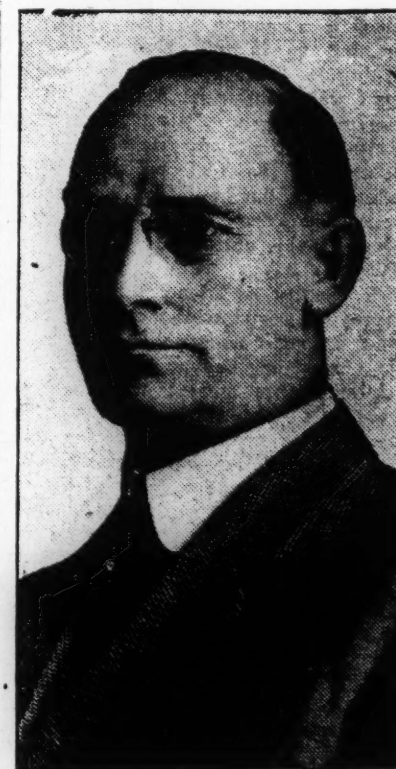
(Photo by Stewart)
H. C. CAPWELL

STEDMAN S. HANKS APPOINTED

WASHINGTON.—Stedman S. Hanks of Manchester, Mass., has been appointed private secretary to Dudley Field Malone, third assistant secretary of state.

OAKLAND, Cal.—H. K. Jackson is president and active head of the Jackson Furniture Company, one of the large business institutions of the Pacific coast country. While building up and conducting his private business, Mr. Jackson has taken time and found the opportunity to give his work and his means to community service in more than usual measure. The benefit of his optimistic outlook and sound judgment has been a most important factor in the rapid growth of Oakland.

Mr. Jackson is a leading member of the board of directors of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce and for several years has taken an active part in the advancement of work which occupies that organization.



(Photo by Hartsook)
H. K. JACKSON

REPUBLICANS FOR SECRETARY

Charles L. Burrill and Daniel W. Lane, both of Boston, have been proposed as candidates for the secretaryship of the Republican state committee by the Association of Progressive Republicans of Massachusetts of which Charles S. Baxter of Medford is the chairman. The association recently made known to the committee that it objected to the selection of Herman Hornell, at present the chairman of the Republican city committee of Boston.

PROVIDENCE TO FILL NEW JOB

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mayor Gainer has called a special joint convention of the city council for next Monday night to elect a man to fill the newly-created office of commissioner of public buildings.

NOTICE UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS SATURDAY

In the Department for

MISSSES AND JUNIORS

Misses' Crepe de Chine Coat Dresses, accordion plaited.	Value 32.50	25.00
Misses' Charmeuse Dresses, draped skirts, Bulgarian sashes.	Value 22.50	15.00
Misses' White Embroidered Voile Dresses, two flounces, for graduation	Value 25.00	20.00
Misses' Shadow Lace Dresses, two flounce effect for evening use	Value 20.00	13.50
Junior Misses' Serge Suits	Value 25.00	12.50
Misses' Eponge Suits	Value 22.50	15.00
Misses' Cloth Suits	Values 25.00 to 30.00	18.50
Misses' Cloth Suits	Values 45.00 to 50.00	25.00
Misses' Belted Sport Coats	Value 18.50	12.75
Misses' Worumbo Chinchilla Coats	Value 30.00	20.00

Tremont St. Near West **Chandler & Co.** Tremont St. Near West

PASTOR AWAITS CHURCH ACTION

Until the Jamaica Plain Baptist church has acted on whatever recommendations may have been adopted by the standing committee, Dr. Walter Calley, the pastor, refuses to comment on the letter of Governor Foss to the standing committee proposing an increase in salary.

Mr. Calley has just returned from Detroit, where he attended the northern Baptist convention. "I have resigned," said Dr. Calley, "and I must decline to make any comment."

BRITISH RULERS ARE HOME AGAIN

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON.—The King and Queen returned from Berlin last night, being greeted by enthusiastic crowds along the route from the station to Buckingham palace.

LONDON OPERA HOUSE IS SOLD

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON.—The London opera house, built by Oscar Hammerstein, has been bought by Mr. Stanley, who has purchased all of Mr. Hammerstein's rights.

NEW KING'S BENCH JUDGE APPOINTED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON.—Parliament reassembled on Tuesday. Little but formal business has been done. James Richard Atkin, K. C., has been appointed the new judge for the King's Bench Division.

THREE NEW WEST POINTERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Robert D. Newton of this city, Charles Everett Hurdie of North Providence and Basil Harrison Perry of Bristol yesterday received official notification of their appointment to West Point. They were ordered to report June 14.

THE NATURAL LOVE OF THE OPEN
GIVES RISE TO THE MANY

SUMMER CAMPS

WHERE GOOD TIMES ARE PARAMOUNT

As thoroughly organized as any school these camps utilize the love of life in the great outdoors which every boy and girl has, in serious training disguised as fun. Woodcrafts and many useful studies are taught and self-reliance and restrained independence are developed.

If you are thinking of sending your boy or girl, an inquiry sent to the Monitor now may put you in touch with the right camp.

Address: THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FALMOUTH AND ST. PAUL STREETS, BOSTON

Practical Arts High Trains Girls for Work

New Building at Roxbury Is Nearly Completed and Is Expected to Be Ready for Occupancy When Fall Term Opens—Has Accommodation for 700 Pupils

Simple, dignified and beautiful, in pale buff brick and stone trimmings, the new building of the High School of Practical Arts stands at Greenville and Winthrop streets, Roxbury, rapidly nearing completion. It is expected to be ready for occupancy when school opens in September. It is built on classic lines and is a beautiful looking from without and within. It is intended to accommodate 700 pupils, a number slightly in excess of those the school cares for under more than one roof at the present time. Provision is made to add to the structure easily at any time.

The High School of Practical Arts probably is the only one of its kind in the country. Other schools give courses in household industries but none goes into the technique of specialties on the work as this one. It is designed to meet a twofold need; first, to train girls for what eventually will be the chief business of most of them, housewifery, by making them thoroughly familiar with its technique; second, to fit them for industrial careers for as long a time as they may remain in a competitive occupation.

Next month it will be just two years since the school graduated its first class. Not a long enough time has elapsed to tell just what the school has meant to the

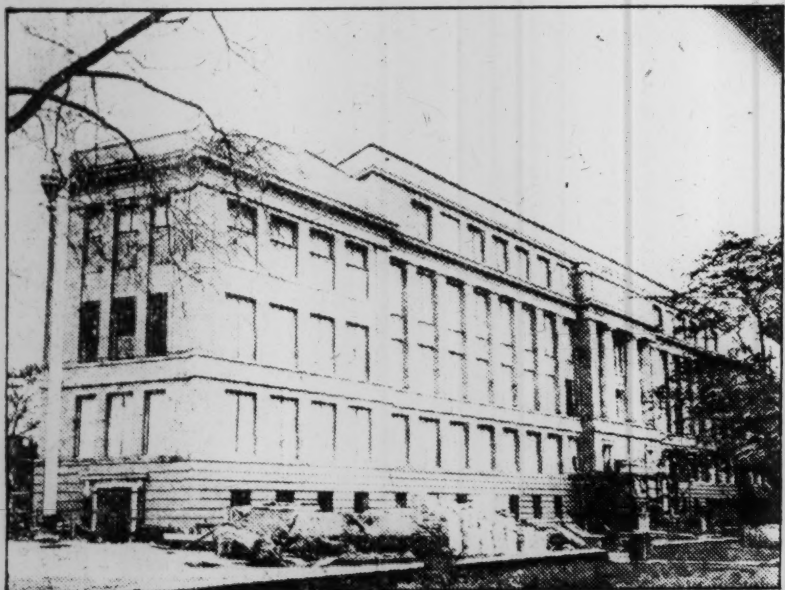
girls, but so far the results are said to be satisfactory. Some have gone on to higher institutions of learning to fit themselves for teaching positions in household work. Some have gone into their own homes, and the rest are said to be doing good work along the line of their training in the industrial world.

When the new building is occupied the work of the school will be strengthened and enriched, although not otherwise especially changed. In the present building on Perrin street there has been no laboratory or hall. In the new building are three fine laboratories and a large assembly hall. The stage to this will be fitted with all necessary lighting for the appropriate setting of plays and a motion picture apparatus will be installed. This is for use in connection with instruction in the industries.

As it is planned to use the building as a civic center, all Roxbury will be invited to come and make use of it. The idea is to conduct one of the evening centers in this building. At the Roxbury high school, where this work was carried on last winter, there was no gymnasium, and other facilities badly needed were lacking.

A dwelling on the lot that forms a part of the school property is being renovated and is to be used as a model home by the household classes.

SCHOOL BUILDING IS ON CLASSIC LINES



Practical arts structure at Greenville and Winthrop streets is of pale buff brick with stone trimmings

CHARTER BOARD IS PREPARING REPORT

LEOMINSTER, Mass. A draft of a charter under a commission form of government is being prepared by the special committee chosen nearly a year ago to report on some form of commission government for Leominster.

This is the second attempt of this commission, of which Everett B. Richardson is chairman, to draft some sort of a charter.

The committee is authorized to report on a commission form of government.

The new commission charter on which the committee is laboring will not differ materially from the average charter for a commission form of government, but it will be slightly different from the so-called Cambridge commission plan.

MUSIC INSTRUCTOR RESIGNS

GREENFIELD, Mass. Arthur J. Mealand, for 15 years instructor in music in the public schools of Greenfield, and for a part of the time music instructor at Amherst, has resigned. Mr. Mealand will devote himself to music publishing.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF TODAY IN VARIOUS AMERICAN TOWNS



Lyons township high school in La Grange, Ill.

LA GRANGE, Ill. One of the larger residential suburbs of Chicago, La Grange, is a town of schools and churches, of beautiful shaded avenues and comfortable homes. The North Woods and Salt Creek make the surrounding scenery attractive. Two stations and frequent trains on the Burlington as well as street car service provide easy access to the city. The residents are justly proud of its well groomed appearance, its prosperous and steady growth and the fact that it has never had a saloon. One of the oldest township high schools in the state is located here. To it pupils come by train, street car, and omnibus from the surrounding country and suburbs within the township of Lyons. The library, suburban club and town hall are set off on terraced lawns, and the spacious grounds on which the high school stands are frequented by visitors because of the variety and profusion of the shrubs and trees which form something of a botanical garden.

BUSINESS BOOM SEEN IN SHORE BOULEVARD PLAN

Increased Prosperity Expected if Measure for Steel Structure Over Neponset River Is Passed by the Next Legislature

BRIDGE'S COST \$350,000

Of the two Neponset bridge bills to come before the next General Court interest will center on that proposed by the metropolitan commission, according to Representative Joseph J. Benson of ward 24. This bill of the commission makes provision for a bridge to cross the Neponset river at its mouth to the Squantum shales thus allowing the proposed boulevard from South Boston along the shore line of Dorchester and Neponset to continue to Atlantic and Quincy.

The bill for a new steel bridge over the Neponset was urged in the House by Representative Joseph J. Benson of ward 24. His bridge was to cost \$350,000, with the understanding that the money was to be paid as follows: Boston, 40 per cent; Bay State railroad, 25 per cent; Quincy, 20 per cent; Norfolk county, 10 per cent; and Plymouth county, 5 per cent.

Among those who appeared in favor of the bridge were Mayor Eugene R. Stone and City Solicitor John W. McInerney of Quincy, while on the other hand Representative William Lealie of the same city although admitting the present bridge unsuitable, was opposed to having Quincy pay so much towards the building of a new bridge.

Another man who has worked to have the old bridge discarded was Matthew Cummings, president of the Neponset Improvement Association, and former street commissioner of Boston.

The chairman from the Good Roads Association said that more than any other bridge in the state, the Neponset bridge was the one improvement needed in order to connect the two boulevards, from the north and south shore, making one of the handsomest drives in the country.

Despite the fact that the Neponset bridge bill did not pass this year, Representative Benson was successful in securing a new bridge to take the place of the old granite-arched one, costing \$150,000 and to be paid for as follows: Boston, 40 per cent; Norfolk county, 40 per cent; Quincy, 10 per cent and Milton, 10 per cent.

In those sections the business men see a big boom in future trade and increased value in property; one of the features being the extra \$35,000 added to the \$150,000 appropriated in 1911 for the dredging and fixing up of the Neponset river as far up as Mattapan square.

MILLS BOUGHT THEN REFUSED

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass. — The sale of the Oxford Lumber Mills, under foreclosure of a first mortgage of \$50,000 held by William B. Plunkett and Charles D. Plunkett of Adams, doing business as W. C. Plunkett & Sons, started at 12:15 yesterday afternoon, with Deputy Sheriff John C. Ranger as auctioneer. The first bid was \$25,000, made by Charles I. Rawson of Oxford. The sale was postponed, at Mr. Rawson's request, until 2 o'clock, to allow prospective bidders to look over the property.

At 2 o'clock the sale was resumed. Charles I. Rawson, Oxford; Mr. Sibley, Worcester, and A. L. Sagalyn, Springfield, were the only bidders.

The mills were sold to Mr. Sagalyn for \$55,000. The terms of the sale were \$1000 down in cash or certified check. Mr. Sagalyn put up his \$1000, but refused to accept a receipt when he could not learn what he had bought. The sale did not continue.

WESTBORO SCHOOL HEAD IS SELECTED

WESTBORO, Mass. The sub-committee appointed by the school committee, consisting of Miss Bertha Jackson, Theodore F. Chapin and Charles W. Wilson, to select a new superintendent of the Westboro public school and principal of the high school, to take the place of H. C. Waldron, has announced it has decided on Earle E. Wilson, South Royalton, Vt. The selection has been confirmed by the school committee.

SCHOOL ENTRANCE LIMIT RAISED

WESTFIELD, Mass. The school committee held a special meeting Tuesday night and decided to make an important change in the period for admitting children to the kindergarten and first grade. For some years children have been allowed to enter the kindergarten at 4½ years and now they must be five years. In the first grade children have been admitted at 5½ years, but by the new rule they must be six years old.

LIGHT COMMITTEE TO REPORT

WORCESTER, Mass. Members of the city council committee on street lighting are considering a report on ornamental street lighting that will be submitted to the city council and, it is said, will recommend, should the plan be adopted, that merchants pay a proportionate cost of installation and maintenance, as in other cities.

Legislative Leader in Move for New Bridge Over Neponset River



JOSEPH J. BENSON
Representative from ward 24

THOUSANDS OF PINE TREES SET BY SPRINGFIELD

Water Department Forester Completes Operation Begun Last Month on Little River Watershed at Borden Brook

PLANS FOR FUTURE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. W. F. Gale, forester for the water department, has practically completed planting 45,000 white pine trees on the land owned by the department on the Little river watershed at Borden brook. This work was begun in April. There are in all about 3000 acres of land owned by the water department on the Little river watershed, but up to date the attention of the forester has been confined entirely to the part around Borden brook, where there are about 900 acres. Not less than 30 years must pass before the present planting attains a size sufficient to yield a financial return on outtings. Nevertheless there will actually be an annual increase in the value of the woodlots, although this value cannot be realized until the trees reach their maturity.

Mr. Gale said recently that the rest of the present year will be spent in cleaning out and pruning the 3000 acres of watershed land at Borden brook and North Blanford. This land is covered with various kinds of growth. On many acres there is a fair stand of coniferous trees, including some pine, and over many other acres there is a stand of hardwoods, including hard maple and oak. But a large percentage of the whole is overgrown with a poor second or third growth of scraggly white birch, poplar and similar wood, which has little value at present. It is among these patches that the most of the cleaning work will be done. This growth will be cleared off and the cuttings burned. Then at some later time, probably next year, these tracts which are to be cleared will be planted to white pines or some other wisely-selected tree.

WESTBORO BUYS PLAYSTEAD LAND

WESTBORO, Mass. — At a special town meeting Wednesday night it was voted to buy the land of William Leary in the rear of the Westboro weaving shop for playground purposes. It will cost \$900.

TEXTILE SCHOOL HAS EXERCISES

FALL RIVER, Mass. — Graduation exercises of the day classes of the Bradford Durfee textile school took place at the school Wednesday afternoon. An address on "The Responsibilities of the Textile Student" was delivered by Charles H. Fish, vice-president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Vice-President William Evans of the school, the general superintendent of the cotton mills of the Fall River Iron Works Company, presented the medal of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. The class prophet was Joseph F. Mullen, and William Munson, Jr., Peter Owen, Miss Nellie Grant and Edwin Hafford Beighs read graduation papers.

BROWN UNION ELECTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — The annual election of officers of the Brown Union, held yesterday, resulted in the selection of A. F. Durgin '14, of Hopedale, Mass., as president of the organization and R. W. Cram '15, of Melrose, Mass., vice-president. Other officers are: House committee, R. G. Caswell '11, H. P. Reynolds '14, W. F. Sullivan '15, G. F. Johnson '16; membership, C. L. Bagnall '14, W. R. Burwell '15, J. M. Wade '16; trophy, A. A. Gardiner '14, W. P. Sheffield, Jr. '15, H. P. Andrews '16; library, I. L. Letts '13, C. A. Files '14, P. R. Crum '15, P. W. Rowan '16.

JAMAICA'S NEW BOATHOUSE IS LIKE DWELLING

Old English in Architecture, It Nests at the Water's Edge of Pond, Balanced in the View by Storage House Nearby

MUNICIPAL ADDITION

Overlooking Jamaica pond, the city's new \$19,000 boathouse is now nearly completed. Old English in architecture, it looks more like a private than a public building. In fact it has much the appearance of an attractive dwelling house nestled down at the water's edge.

Stone steps lead down to the water and a raft is moved in front for the boats to come alongside. There is a little concrete paved court, to one side of which stands the boathouse itself and to the other a storeroom. The two buildings balance perfectly and from across the pond look as if they were all part of one structure.

The boathouse is two stories in height. The lower part is of brick, while the upper is of plaster with slabs of wood running up vertically. The roof has a sharp angle.

This, added to the other municipal buildings in the district, makes Jamaica one of the most developed sections in the city from a recreation standpoint. Curtis hall, which was recently rebuilt at a cost of \$140,000, now affords splendid gymnasium facilities.

Center street, which is now receiving the attention of the street commissioners, was one of the first highroads out of Boston to the south. It was over this street that General Washington led his men into Boston and later returned to the southward.

On this street are many historic houses, among them the Samuel Curtis house, which was built in 1722, later occupied by Connecticut troops (in 1775), and is still owned by the descendants of Samuel Curtis; the Parker house, which was built in 1720 and is the oldest house in Jamaica Plain, occupying its original site; the Halliwell house, which was built in 1738 and abandoned by its Tory owner, Capt. Benjamin Halliwell in 1775. It was confiscated by the state and sold in 1791, but was recovered by Halliwell's son in 1801.

There are many others along the street which date back to revolutionary days. Here, too, may be seen Paul Dudley's milestone, which has graced the corner of Center and Eliot streets since there was a post road out of Boston. It bears the inscription "To Boston town house."

MAINE CENTRAL WANTS TO IMPROVE AT RUMFORD FALLS

RUMFORD FALLS, Me. — To consider a petition of the Maine Central Railroad for right to make improvements amounting to about \$350,000 at Rumford, the state railroad commission met here on Tuesday. The railroad wants to build a new station on another site and on the main line to Kineo which will do away with the switching of passenger trains to another track as is done at the present time.

The change contemplated was approved by the town government of Rumford, and the town recently appropriated a large sum of money to build new streets and make other improvements coincident with those to be made by the railroad.

It is expected that the work will be commenced soon.

Rumford Falls is an important shipping point on the line of the Maine Central and the changes will greatly facilitate the handling of the large quantities of freight that are received and dispatched daily from that station.

PROVIDENCE BOY GETS MEDAL

FALL RIVER, Mass. The bronze medal offered annually by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers as a reward to textile students for excellence in their school work, was Wednesday awarded to C. Clifton Muir of 172 Lester street, Providence, a graduate of this year's class at the Bradford Durfee Textile school here.

The Malted Cereal Co.'s

Malt Breakfast Food

Is a Superior

Breakfast Cereal Made solely of parched and granulated wheat combined with a special product of wheat flour and barley malt. This special product added to the parched wheat gives a deliciously sweet, nutty flavor to the food, and increases the food value.

Ask your grocer or write to The Malted Cereals Co., Burlington, Vt.

Library Bureau Sole Makers

On wood; on steel

For 36 years we have used wood—oak, or mahogany—in manufacturing office equipment that bears our name-plate. We still use wood. We shall continue to use it. But we also use steel. For seven years we have operated our own steel factory. It is at Ilion, N. Y.

Steel is clean. It never wears out. In fire-resisting qualities it is superior to wood. And—if one knows how—it is possible to duplicate, in steel, all those refinements that characterize Library Bureau's output in wood.

That is precisely what Library Bureau is doing. Its steel furniture is beautiful—BEAUTIFUL. The construction is honest. The material is RIGHT. On steel furniture, as on wood, the Library Bureau name-plate is your guarantee. Look for it.

Our stock of steel office equipment includes filing cabinets, both vertical and horizontal, for cards and papers of all sizes; tray cases for standard-size cards; and plate steel safes.

We make to order trucks, vault fittings, bank fittings, etc.

May we send you "Steel Card and Filing Cabinets?" It is a veritable eye-opener to the man who wants to know about steel furniture. 40 pages, illustrated.

Library Bureau

Manufacturing Distributors of Card and Filing Systems, Office Library and Bank Equipment, Unit Cabinets of Wood and Steel for Cards and Filing.
43 Federal Street, Boston
Telephone: Fort Hill 366
Salesrooms in leading cities in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and France

JEWELERS SEE SENATOR WEEKS

WASHINGTON—Four members of the tariff committee of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths Association were here yesterday calling on senators and representatives with Senator Weeks of Massachusetts with reference to the tariff bill. They did not appear before any sub-committee or the finance committee.

RAISE FOR WORCESTER POLICE

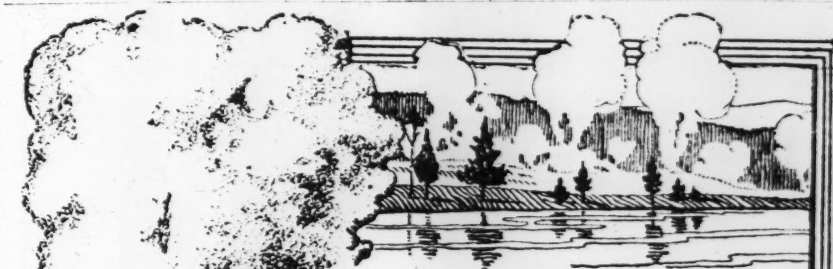
WORCESTER, Mass. — The reserve patrolmen appeared before the city council committee on police matters last night and argued for pay of 25 cents more a day, and got it.

MIDDLEBURY ADDS COURSE IN MUSIC

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. With Edward Royce in charge, a musical department is to be opened in Middlebury College at the beginning of the fall term.

Mr. Royce graduated at Harvard in 1907 and pursued graduate studies in music at Berlin and Leipzig. He has taught at the University of Illinois and at Westminster College, Pa.

CONNECTICUT G. A. R. ELECTS
NEW HAVEN, Conn. Delegates representing 2000 remaining boys of 61-65 in this state closed their annual encampment Wednesday afternoon in Music hall. James R. Shouse of post 8, Meriden, was elected department commander by unanimous vote; George I. Buxton, post 12, Norwalk, senior vice-commander; Robert Landers of post 2, Bridgeport, department physician, and the Rev. William F. Hilton of Hartford department chaplain.



Geyserland!

Nature, in a freakish mood, distributed with lavish hand her strangest gifts in the

Yellowstone National Park

She painted the river banks in vivid hues; sent the streams tumbling in marvelous cascades over towering cliffs, and then, as the acme of eccentricity, created the geysers—gushing, roaring, awe-inspiring.

Union Pacific

Standard Road of the West

Is the new and direct Route to the Yellowstone National Park, or you may stop over en-route to the Pacific Coast and Northwest. Double track automatic electric block safety signals. The best route to Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle.

For information, literature, etc., write, phone or call.

WILLARD MASSEY,
N. E. Felt and Pass'r. Agt.,
176 Washington Street,
Boston, Mass.
Phone Fort Hill 1457



FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CHIFFON TRIMMED WITH LACE

Frock that is simple and dainty

ANY girl on the outlook for dainty frock will be glad of this one. It is simple and girlish, it is smart and it can be made from one of a dozen materials to be in style.

In the illustration, chiffon is trimmed with lace. The cotton voiles and marquisettes are wonderfully beautiful and could be made after this manner. The crepe de chine is in the height of style and many of the cotton crepes are as lovely as can be.

The straight band set on the skirt at about knee depth is very attractive, but so also are tulle effects, and trimming can be applied as indicated in the back view to give a somewhat different result. If day time needs are to be considered, a robe and under-robe can be added.

In whatever way the skirt is trimmed, however, and whether the dress is made with high or low neck, it is one that can be relied upon to give satisfaction.

The skirt is cut in two pieces only, so that there are only two seams and the blouse is simple one with set in sleeves. There is a blouse lining that can be used or not as occasion requires.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 4 yards 36 or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard 18 inches wide for the bodice, 2 yards of wider banding, 1 yard of narrow banding to trim as shown in the front view; 7 1/2 yards of banding, 5 1/2 yards of lace and 3/4 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide to make as shown in the back view.

The pattern of the dress (7538) is cut in sizes for misses of 16 and 18 years, 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Mason's Temple, Chicago.

FOR JUNE WEDDING BREAKFAST

Menu that is simple but suitable

ONE is often puzzled in planning a menu for the wedding breakfast or refreshments at the reception following the wedding. Below is given a menu with accompanying recipes for the help of any one who is arranging such an affair.

Menu: Belmont chicken, lettuce sandwiches, molded salmon, reception rolls, plumine ring, strawberry ice cream, lady fingers, macaroons, bride's cake.

Belmont Chicken: Melt one fourth cupful of butter, add one third cupful of flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, one cupful of chicken stock. Bring to the boiling point and season with one and one half teaspoonfuls of paprika and one teaspoonful of salt; then add one cupful of heavy cream; one and one half cupfuls of chopped cooked corn, and two thirds cupful of parboiled sweetbread cubes. Let stand in top of double boiler to season 20 minutes.

Lettuce Sandwiches: Put fresh, crisp lettuce leaves, washed and thoroughly dried, between two slices of bread, having a teaspoonful of mayonnaise on each leaf.

Molded Salmon: Put the contents of one can of salmon in a strainer, rinse thoroughly with hot water, and separate fish into flakes. Mix one half tablespoonful of salt, one and one half tablespoonfuls of sugar, one half tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of mustard and a few grains of cayenne. Add the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten, to one and one half tablespoonfuls of melted butter, three fourths cupful of milk, and one fourth cupful of vinegar. Combine last two mixtures and cook over boiling water, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Add three fourths tablespoonful of granulated gelatine, soaked in two tablespoonfuls of cold water five minutes. Strain and add to flaked fish. Turn into a mold, chill and remove to lettuce leaves. Serve with cucumber sauce.

Cucumber Sauce: Beat one half cupful of heavy cream until stiff, and add one fourth teaspoonful of salt, a few grains of pepper, and, very gradually, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; then add one cucumber, pared, chopped and drained.

Plumine Ring: Strawberry Ice Cream: Put one cupful of sugar in a small saucepan, place on hot part of range and stir constantly until melted and of the color of maple syrup. Care must be taken that sugar does not adhere to sides or bottom of pan. Turn caramelized sugar, thus prepared, into a large dripping pan, cool and roll. Beat two cupfuls of heavy cream until stiff. Soak three fourths tablespoonful of granulated gelatine in three tablespoonfuls of cold water five minutes, then heat over hot water until gelatine has dissolved.

Add gelatine to cream, then add one third cupful of Jordan almonds (blanched, roasted in a hot oven until brown and chopped), one fourth cupful of powdered sugar, one and one half teaspoonfuls of vanilla and one eighth teaspoonful of salt. Fill ring mold with mixture to overflow mold, adjust cover, pack in red sand and finely crushed ice; and let stand two and one half hours. Remove to chilled serving dish, pile strawberry ice cream in center and garnish with a bunch of selected strawberries and their leaves.

Bride's Cake: Cream one half cupful of butter and add gradually, while beating constantly, one and one half cupfuls of the granulated sugar; then add one half cupful of milk alternately with two and one half cupfuls of flour mixed and sifted with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one fourth teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Beat whites of six eggs until stiff and add to first mixture. Flavor with one half teaspoonful of almond extract. Bake in a moderate oven. Cover with cream frosting. Decorate with ornamental frosting, or not, as you like. Woman's Home Companion.



agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Mason's Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

CHERRY JAM

USE any kind of cherries, although Royal Ann are the best. Pit them and to every pound of fruit add three quarters pound granulated sugar. Mix and let stand over night. In the morning add to mixture 10 cracked cherry pits, carefully tied in a bag, to every pound of cherries. Boil until a thick syrup forms or about two hours. When done remove the bag with pits and put hot jam into jelly glasses. When cold pour hot wax over and put away in cool place. The fruit should boil gently and evenly, as hard boiling impairs the flavor.

BAKED CHERRY DUMPLINGS

Mix and sift two cups flour, one half teaspoon salt, four teaspoonfuls baking powder. Add one tablespoon butter, rubbing it in with the tips of the fingers. Add gradually three quarters cup rich milk or cream, cutting it in with a silver knife. Toss on a lightly floured board, knead slightly and divide into eight equal parts. Roll out each part and place on each about one half cup seeded cherries, two tablespoonfuls sugar and a bit of butter. Pinch the edges together and arrange in deep baking dish. Cover generously with sugar and bits of butter and pour on boiling water. Bake in a moderate oven until brown.

STRAWBERRIES EN CASSEROLE

Bake a sponge mixture in a plain, deep pan and when cold cut the top, scoop out the cake and ice both top and bottom, with a white icing. Line the cake with whipped cream and fill with crushed strawberries. Serve garnished with large unchopped berries and an abundance of rich cream.

STRAWBERRY MERINGUE PUDDING

One quart milk, four eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; six tablespoonfuls sugar, one salt-pon butter, one salt-pon salt, two teaspoonfuls vanilla, three cups granulated sugar, three cups strawberries, quarter of a teaspoon soda, half a nutmeg. Add bread crumbs and salt to the milk and melt butter and stir in. Beat the yolks, add four teaspoonfuls of the sugar, mix thoroughly and then add to the milk and bread crumbs. Grate the nutmeg and add with the vanilla. At the last dissolve the soda in a little boiling water and stir in. Butter a pudding dish and pour this mixture in. Bake in a steady oven until the custard is set. Sweeten berries, crushing them slightly, and spread over the pudding. Then beat the whites stiff, add the two remaining tablespoonfuls sugar and cover the berries with this. Place in the oven until a delicate golden brown. Serve cold with cream sweetened and flavored.

STRAWBERRY DUMPLINGS

Mix well together three cups flour, one heaping teaspoon baking powder and one quarter of a teaspoon salt. Rub in two tablespoonfuls butter and add sufficient milk to make a soft dough. Roll out half an inch thick, cut in pieces about four inches square, lay three or four good sized strawberries in the middle of each and draw the paste around them as for apple dumplings. Set close together on a greased tin and steam 25 minutes. Serve with strawberry sauce, making a hard sauce with two tablespoonfuls butter, one cup powdered sugar and a few drops lemon juice, heating in as many crushed strawberries as can be used, without curdling. San Francisco Call.

FARMER'S WIFE BECAME BAKER

Letter carrier distributed her product

IN the current issue of Farm and Fireside, three stories are told of three farm women who made a good living without going to the city. One dealt in antiques; another in cottage cheese, and a third in baking. The woman who is making money baking tells her story in part as follows:

"Oh, for a loaf of good bread! That remark, made by a bachelor homesteader

NEW YORK CAKE MAKER FAMOUS

Her work and her name have gone round the world

THERE is one woman in America with such a genius for cake making that it has carried her name around the globe. This is Mrs. Betty Lyle Wilson. She is really an artist.

When she sets out to make one of those Wilson cakes she first takes a foundation which is fine and even in texture, moist but not damp and so soft that it could be eaten with a spoon. It is not unusual for these foundation cakes to be a yard square. Sometimes her bridal cakes, made for wedding receptions, cover a round dining table with the exception of a four inch border left to show the polished wood and its lace spread. One hundred and fifty eggs may go into the making of one of these gigantic cakes.

Then having prepared the foundation cake, Mrs. Wilson proceeds to cover it with a thick coating of light, smooth, steamed icing of her own originating. The whites of 20 eggs, beaten light, are part of the icing for one of these big cakes. Mrs. Wilson tints the icing in the various hues of the flowers she is to copy. The icing is put into cones made of linen paper, an aperture is snipped

with a pair of scissors at the point of the cone and her skilful fingers set to work, says a New York Sun writer. Then across the face of the great loaf of cake there grow from the point of the little tube ten roses as delicately tinted and curved as though real flowers had been dropped down upon the cake. Her jennies in icing carry with them all the glad rapture of the return of spring; her orchids breathe of luxury. No flower grows in garden or greenhouse that does not grow also on Wilson cakes. Of course her skill is expensive, Wilson cakes sometimes bring as much as \$100.

Mrs. Wilson is cake maker for kings and presidents. Her confections have been served on the royal table of England and at the court of Vienna. The last cake shipped to the German court was a culinary triumph bearing a cirelet of orchids and grapes in natural colors. American girls who have become princesses, countesses and duchesses have introduced her cakes in Europe, while diplomats and consuls have ordered them for official banquets in Brazil, Australia, Cuba, Mexico, Japan, China and the Philippines.

It might seem difficult to ship anything so perishable as a cake decorated with flowers of icing on a journey of many thousands of miles across the seas, but these cakes almost invariably reach their destination without a blemish to their first delicate beauty. This is because of the skill with which they are packed.

First the cake is wrapped in oil paper to exclude the air, after which it is glued with icing to the sides and bottom of a white pasteboard box made especially to fit it. Next comes a tin box made exactly the right size, in which it is soldered. It is now ready to be wrapped in express paper and fastened securely in a wooden frame with a handle. Thus packed it is practically certain to reach its journey's end as fresh as though newly baked.

For the last 12 years Mrs. Wilson has supplied the White House with its cakes for special holiday and official occasions. The White House cake for last Thanksgiving was especially attractive, being trimmed with a wreath of Southern pumpkin vine with little yellow pumpkins.

CANDLE LIGHT FOR BEDROOM

A LOVELY bedroom light comes from a candle held in a tin candlestick, strange as the statement sounds, says the New York Sun. The candlestick is about a foot high, built on slender, straight lines and enameled in pale green or blue, deep yellow, pink or gray. A glass globe is firmly held by the stick; the globe measures about six inches at its widest diameter, and bulges quickly from both top and bottom. The globe supports a shade to match the candlestick, and made either of cretonne or of silk under woven splints. The candlestick costs 75 cents. A reddish brown splint shade lined with deep yellow silk, which was used on one of the tin candlesticks described, costs a dollar. It could be used, also, on a small electric or oil lamp.

QUILTS TO PLEASE CHILDREN

Attractive things for the nursery

DISTINCTIVE quilts for the little tot's room are a joy to the children and a delightful task for mothers. They are very expensive if bought, and less individual, of course. Here are a few ideas for homemade designs that will make nursery quilts things to be remembered in after years, besides being present joys, says the Philadelphia North American.

The flower quilt always holds great attraction for youngsters. If the nursery is papered in daisy paper, the carrying out of this idea is one of the easiest things imaginable. On a foundation of silk poplin or, best of all, un-

bleached muslin, arrange the daisies in a straight border, the stems growing from a plain band on the edge of the quilt, continuing around the four sides.

To make the daisies, cut an oval four inches long and one inch at its greatest width. Make a pattern of a petal three inches by about three quarters of an inch. Cut out 16 of these from white muslin if your background is a color. Make the center yellow in this case. If you are going to have yellow petals, the center should be a golden brown.

Stems in this quilt should be straight, with here and there a leaf. Arrange the petals around the center under it and place the stem under one edge. Sew around the edge, without turning in, using the sewing machine or quick running stitches by hand.

This is a very attractive design, the idea being capable of many different variations in the field of flowers. Poppies, tulips, roses, daffodils, clematis may be used, and one flower quilt has a large basket, upset, from which are tumbling in confusion all kinds of blossoms, that spread out to the corners of the quilt. In this pattern all colors of material are used. The variegated effect is of continuous interest to the little owner.

Not only can the flower motif be used. A flight of birds, white against a blue background, is very effective. They should be graduated sizes. Remember that children are not capricious critics in art. The simpler the design the better. They are not exactly futurists, but much can be left to their imaginations. Any loving, willing hand ought to be able to draw a figure to be cut out and applied to a bedcover.

The nursery borders that are used on the walls of these rooms can be traced and copied. Have you seen the group of Holland children, with white geese and brown windmills? You can trace the geese, and from white muslin cut out an entire flock if you wish. Sew these on green or blue.

Boats and birds on blue sea and sky make good decorations. The little boys and girls of Holland, particularly if their backs be turned or faces hidden beneath white caps, can be made of blue, red and white cloth and stitched in their attractive garb on a green or brown foundation that will be a field as soon as the child looks at it.

Over the whole quilt, after you have designed and applied any of these decorations, you can do simple quilting in diamonds or circular lines by hand.

HEARTY SALAD

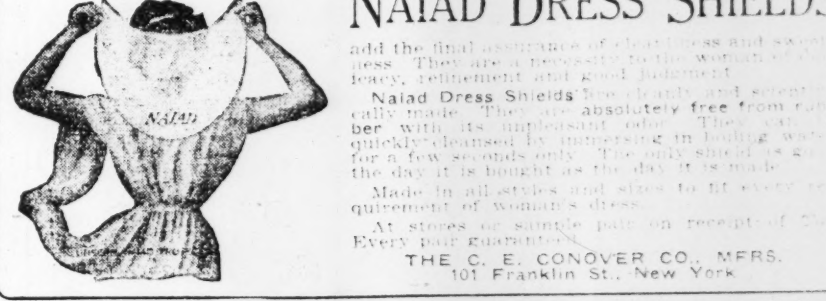
For a substantial salad, place on each plate two or three leaves of lettuce, shredded. Slice a hard boiled egg and add to the lettuce, then some thin slices of radish and a little cheese run through the meat grinder. Put a spoonful of boiled salad dressing over all.—New York Press.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes



"GILT EDGE," the only ladies' shoe dressing that polishes, cleans and whitens. Blacks and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. 25c. "French Gloss," 10c. "STAR" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of patent or tan shoes. 10c. "Dandy" size, 25c. "QUICK WHITE," in liquid form with sponges quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes. 10c. and 25c. "ALBO" cleans and whitens canvas and leather shoes. In round white boxes packed in zinc boxes, with sponges, 10c. In handsome metal boxes, 25c. and 50c. WHITEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World. If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the name in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

The Clean Newspaper's Function as a Safeguard Becomes a Strong Factor in International Relations



At times when delicate international situations are being reviewed by the representatives of great nations determining present and future policies of the respective governments, the responsibility which rests with the newspapers in justly interpreting public opinion is indeed great.

Such a great trust rests upon the shoulders of those who publish a daily paper that high minded people everywhere deplore the note of alarm sounded by any representative of the press more particularly at such a time.

The daily newspaper is the one source of information for the vast majority of people and for any paper to do anything but clearly inform its readers on the issues involved and judiciously to give its candid, unfettered opinion constitutes the betrayal of one of the greatest trusts which can be invested in a body of men.

The Monitor's attitude as expressed in news and editorials will be found fair and open minded at all times and on every question. Time and expense are taken to get the most complete information and the expense of verifying this news is sometimes as great as that required in obtaining it. Your opinions may wisely be based upon the information gathered by reading the Monitor.

CHEAP HAY BOX

When summer heat makes cooking a burden I make a fireless cooker out of a large candy pail, writes a contributor to the San Francisco Call. The greaser gave me the pail, so my expense was for 10 yards of asbestos. I lined the bottom sides and inside of the cover of the candy pail with the asbestos. Then I packed the pail with hay, pressing it tightly around a three quart granite pail with a close cover. Next I made a cushion for the top out of an old flour sack stuffed with hay. My cooker works as well as a more expensive one, and has saved me many times 10 cents in fuel.

BROKEN SCREW

To remove a screw with one side of the head broken off, insert a screw driver against the side of the head and with a small file, work back against the screw driver, at the same time turning the screw driver and the file, says the Louisville Herald. If the screw will come out almost as easily as the head was intact.

TO KEEP FLOWERS

Drop the flowers in water, says the New York Press. It should only be hot enough to wilt the flowers, and the flowers should be dipped out at a point just below the water level, and moved to a cooler place. The water should be changed every day, and the flowers should be kept in a cool place.

IN ROSE GARDEN

The rose garden requires constant attention. Stir the soil frequently to keep it mellow and to prevent weeds. No grass should ever be allowed close to a rosebush, says the New Haven Journal Courier. In cultivating the plants care should be taken not to injure small roots.

SALT THE CARPET

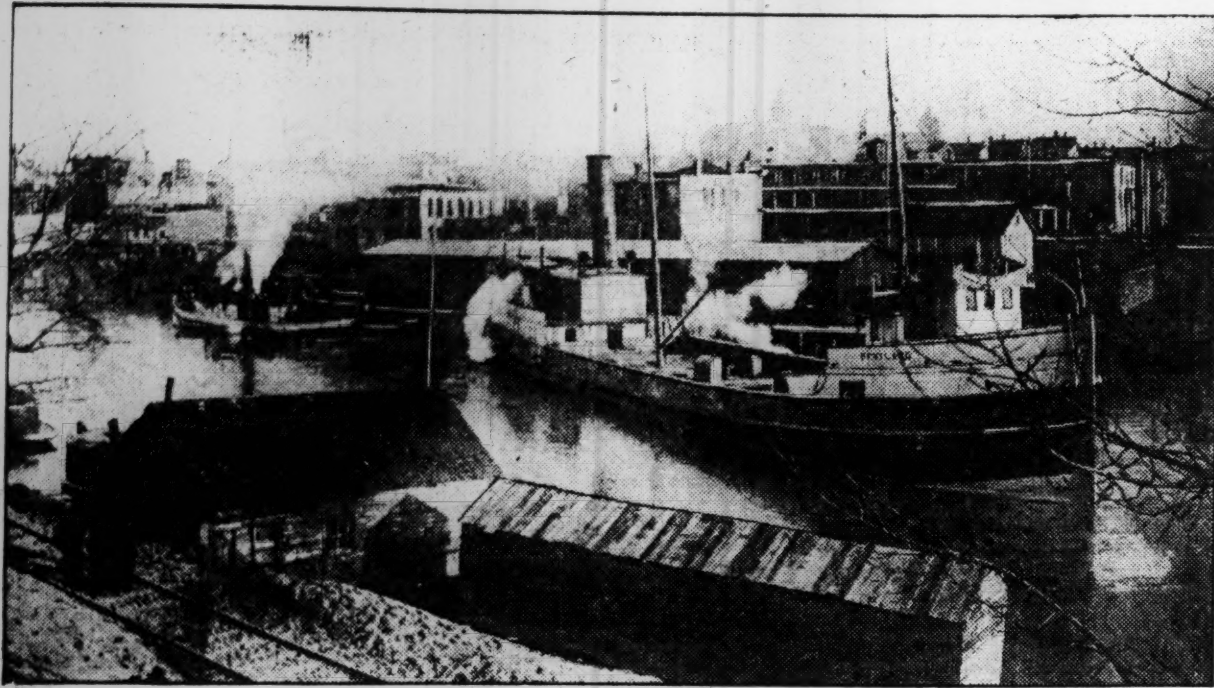
Before sweeping the carpets take an old round tin, pierce holes in the bottom and fill with common salt, says the Chicago Journal. Sprinkle this over the carpet. It prevents the dust from rising, brightens the colors and prevents moths.

PORCH PLANT

Save the top of a cucumber plant in a pot, says the New York Press. It will soon root. Turn it out when it has rooted and it will be a fine plant.

Longer Sessions on Tariff Begun

MANISTEE BUILDING UP BUSINESS TO REPLACE LUMBER INDUSTRY



(Photo by Mrs. Jennie Smith, Manistee)

Situated between "the little lake" and "the big lake," Manistee has an excellent harbor

MANISTEE, Mich. — Upon the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, encircled by the sheltering arms of sand hills, lies the lumbering city of Manistee. It is bathed on the west and south by the blue waters of "the big lake"—Lake Michigan—and on the east by Lake Manistee. A singularly pretty town is Manistee. Its streets, shaded by chestnuts and maples, have marked beauty. Its public buildings and private residences are representative of American architecture. It overlooks lands rapidly becoming productive, and its people are regarded as contented and happy. Few summer resorts will be found to equal the charms of Portage lake for swimming, boating and other pastimes. Portage lake or Onkama is a short distance from Manistee and is the chief resort. However, Bear lake promises to be equally as attractive and beautiful. Fifty years ago magnificent forests of pine and hemlock covered the land,

which now bears the marks of civilized institutions. Lumbering and salt mining have made this city wealthy; at one time it was accounted as being the richest town of its size in Michigan. There were 30 saw-mills on the sands of the lake and a large fortune was made from every one. But such a source of wealth is not inexhaustible. It takes hundreds of years to produce a crop of pines. With the loss of its great supply of logs, Manistee experienced a lull in business.

One who has never spent a winter in a northern lumbering town cannot appreciate how gladly the citizens of Manistee welcome the coming of spring. Manistee stirs anew at the long call of the lake boats and the tolling of the bridge bells. She puts on new life and her orchards bloom, filling the sparkling air with fragrance. With the arrival of spring, business is rejuvenated, friends and relatives return from the South, and a general stir of making improve-

ments and beautifying of lawns is seen. Manistee is now in a stage of new growth. She is recovering from the loss of her former industry and is building up new ones in the forms of horticulture, fruit raising and manufacturing. New-comers are investing in the low-priced stump land and are clearing and planting it to fruit trees. With the damming of the Manistee river cheap power has been obtained, which is stimulating the growth of new factories.

Situated between "the little lake"—Lake Manistee—and "the big lake"—Lake Michigan—Manistee has an excellent harbor. Recently \$400,000 was appropriated by the national government for harbor improvement. Manistee is within a night's ride of Chicago and Milwaukee and several railroads have terminals here. With these means of transportation and cheap power, together with the prospect of an interurban electric line, business is advancing. Spring has come for this city.

Sub-Committees Hold Two Conferences and as Result Probably Will Drop Five Per Cent Preferential Shipping Clause

PRESIDENT WILLING

WASHINGTON—Senate sub-committees of the finance committee began long sessions today in the hope of getting through the tariff bill in a week, though several of the members see little chance of completing the work inside of 10 days.

After two conferences Wednesday between Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, and Secretary Bryan and John Basset Moore, counselor of the state department, and Senators Williams and Shively of the finance committee and Representative Peters of Massachusetts, who had charge of the administrative section of the tariff bill for the House ways and means committee, it was made known that Congress in all probability will yield to the protests of foreign nations against the provision in the Underwood tariff bill granting a 5 per cent tariff discount on imports in American-owned or controlled vessels.

That the provision can be eliminated from the bill without harm and that Congress has no desire to insist upon legislation that will be embarrassing to foreign nations or interfere with treaty obligations was admitted Wednesday by administration leaders who are in charge of the bill. President Wilson is said to have intimated that he would not object to having the clause eliminated.

This action, it was reported, would be recommended by the Senate finance sub-committee, headed by Senator Williams, which is considering the administrative features of the bill.

The sub-committee also will seek to modify another clause which compels foreign merchants to submit their books to an American agent in cases of disputed valuations and provides as a penalty for refusal that the goods be excluded from entry. Germany, France and England have made strong protests against this clause.

It was generally expected that the House would yield to a Senate amendment striking out the clause.

Representative Hull of Tennessee, author of the income tax section of the bill, was in conference with Senators Williams and Shively for several hours Wednesday, going over the protests which have been filed.

The Senate committee, it is reported, will study the insurance feature of the bill very thoroughly and some members are reported not to be satisfied with its provisions as affecting mutual companies.

CHARTER UNITES DIVINITY SCHOOLS AT HARTFORD

HARTFORD, Conn.—At the graduation exercises of the Hartford Theological Seminary Wednesday announcement was made that \$753,000 has been subscribed for the endowment of two new schools, the Hartford school of religious pedagogy and the Kennedy school of missions.

The new schools are to be united with the seminary, under the charter of the Hartford Seminary foundation, with 21 professors and 180 students.

Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy of New York has contributed \$500,000 to this endowment fund, which is expected to be raised to \$1,000,000. The trustees are acquiring a site of 30 acres in Hartford from James J. Goodwin, where a new set of buildings will be erected.

TEN BATTLESHIPS TO HONOR MAINE

NEW YORK—Ten battleships of the Atlantic fleet are here today to honor the memory of the Maine. Tomorrow their crews will take part in the dedication of the national Maine monument at the Columbus circle entrance to Central park. The warships anchored off Sandy Hook.

The battleships are the Wyoming, South Carolina, North Dakota, Virginia, Rhode Island, Kansas, Delaware, New Jersey, Georgia and New Hampshire. Rear Admiral Badger is in command of the Wyoming.

PROGRESSIVES AGAINST MERGER

WASHINGTON—At a caucus here Wednesday of members of the Progressive party in Congress the proposition of amalgamation with the Republican party in reorganization was resented and resolutions were adopted inviting "progressive men and women of all parties" to join the Bull Moose cause.

The conference was called primarily for the selection of committee places for the 19 Progressive party members of the House. But the meeting resolved itself into an interchange of opinion on the present situation.

INDUSTRIAL CLASS HAS GRADUATION

At the graduation of the Lowell Institute school for industrial foremen, Wednesday night, 64 students received diplomas. The exercises were conducted in Huntington hall, Prof. Charles F. Park of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, director of the school, presiding.

Professor Park, Prof. A. L. Merrill of Technology, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard and H. G. Smith made addresses. President Lowell gave out the certificates.

NEW ENGLAND WELL TREATED ON COMMITTEES

Representative Murray Said to Be Sure of Place on Rivers and Harbors After Contest to Give It to Alabama Member

ASSIGNMENTS READY

WASHINGTON—Practically all the New England members in the House of Representatives are assured of good committee assignments it is learned. Representative Leader Mann is making the assignments of Republicans and the Democratic members of the ways and means committee are making the Democratic assignments.

It is learned on reliable authority that Representative Murray of Massachusetts will secure the coveted place on the rivers and harbors committee for which he asked even though a hard fight was put up to give the place to an Alabama member.

All of the Democratic Massachusetts members will have places on the 12 most important committees, it is said, the new members being assigned to especially desirable places considering the fact that they are new members.

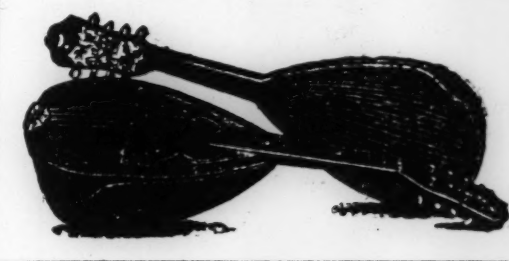
Representative Peters is on the ways and means committee, which bars him from any other, and it is thought that Representative Curley will remain on foreign affairs. A Massachusetts member will be on the banking and currency committee which will frame the currency legislation to come up at this session. It is thought that it will be Mr. Thacher, Mr. Gilmore or Mr. Phelan. Mr. Thacher is known to be slated for one of the most important committees.

The assignments are practically completed by the ways and means committee but they will not be made known until passed upon by the caucus next Monday and reported in the House.

SENATOR KERN TO PUSH INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—Senator Hoke Smith, chairman of the education and labor committee, which is charged with the Senate investigation into conditions in the strike zone in the West Virginia coal fields, declared Wednesday he was too busy to get his committee together immediately. Senator Kern, author of the investigation resolution passed by the Senate, and his supporters, declared the delay unnecessary and said they would take steps to have the committee meet today whether Senator Smith issued a call for the meeting or not.

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If you are looking for careful construction, tone qualities and beauty you will find it in our makes. Each instrument is tested before it leaves our ware-rooms, and made fit to play on as soon as received.

Empire Mandolins. \$15 to \$100
Empire Guitars. . . . 15 to 75
Cole Banjos. 12 to 50
Banjo-Mandolins. . 12 to 30
Ukulele. 10 to 15

Satisfactory strings for these instruments are few, but our long experience in handling musical strings enables us to give you the best at moderate prices, and will please those who discriminate.

Cases and accessories of all kinds for above instruments. If you have any instrument that needs repairing you may safely send it to us. Our skillful workmen will make them good again. Charges very moderate.

CATALOG ON REQUEST

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY

150 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

BAY STATE NEWS

CHELSEA

Old Suffolk chapter S. A. R. has elected these officers: President, Fred A. Jenks; vice-president, Frederick H. Matthews; secretary, Thomas U. Follansbee; treasurer, Elmer H. Snow; historian, William E. McIntock; directors, the officers and Charles O. Currier, John W. Emerson, William P. Greenlaw, Josiah W. Shurtleff, Jr.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association will hold their monthly ladies night and assembly in their rooms on Everett avenue, this evening.

READING

The Tourjee Musical Club has elected: President, Edward E. Harnden; vice-president, H. S. Richardson; secretary and treasurer, Miss Alma Damon; assistant secretary, Miss Marjorie Bond; executive committee, Mrs. A. R. Shephardson, Miss Alma F. Campbell, Mrs. A. W. Coudige.

Mrs. Albert G. Barber will give a lecture Monday afternoon to the West Village Circle on "Panama as Seen by a Woman."

MEDFORD

City Clerk Allston P. Joyce has changed the enrollment of 50 former Republicans to Progressives.

Residents of the Hillside section met last evening and formed a corporation to erect a clubhouse or meeting hall for that section.

EVERETT

The Rev. Malcolm R. Taylor, the recently elected pastor of Grace Episcopal church, will be installed next Sunday morning.

The executive committee of the Board of Trade will meet tonight instead of Friday evening in Whittier hall.

RANDOLPH

The deadlock which has existed in the board of selectmen over the appointment of superintendent of streets since March has been broken and Charles C. Cole has been appointed to the position temporarily.

LEXINGTON

Capt. George F. Reed, adjutant of the Lexington Minute Men, and Sergeant-Major Ezra F. Breed are to receive the members of the Gate City Guard from Atlanta, Ga., on the battle green this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SOMERVILLE

Members of the Third Universalist church, West Somerville, are preparing for the reception of their new pastor, the Rev. Frederick A. Wilmet, who is soon to take charge.

CONCORD

Memorial day tomorrow will be observed in the usual manner here by the members of the Concord Grand Army post, No. 180, the Woman's Relief Corps, Co. 1, sixth Massachusetts regiment, M. V. M., and the Spanish war veterans.

MELROSE

At the meeting of the school committee last evening increases in salary were granted 22 of the regular teachers. Resignations of Miss Mabel E. Van Riper and Miss Elvina E. Williams, both of the Washington school, were accepted.

MALDEN

Fire Commissioner W. W. Campbell asks the city council to make provisions for an increase in the department and for the purchase of additional equipment of the motor type to cost \$10,000.

REVERE

Neptune lodge, I. O. O. F., will be guests of the Richard W. Drown lodge of Lynn this evening.

There will be a supper followed by an entertainment at the Unitarian church this evening.

NEEDHAM

The Needham Y. M. C. A. cricket club will play the West India Wanderers on the Hillside avenue grounds Saturday at 2:30.

WHITMAN

Members of Maine Club have accepted an invitation to hold the annual meeting at the home of Edwin Chase, June 14.

MAIN STREET IN FLUSHING, MICH.



FLUSHING, Mich.—This is a small town, situated on the Flint river, in the northern part of Genesee county. It has a little more than 1000 inhabitants. The village has grown quite fast in the last few years; it already has two factories and a prosperous outlook for the future. It has three churches and the streets are neatly kept. Flushing is about as fine a little country town as can be found in this part of the State.

WAKEFIELD

In conducting the annual Memorial day exercises tomorrow, H. M. Warren post-12, G. A. R., will be assisted by Corporal Parker camp, U. S. W. V.; company A, sixth regiment; H. M. Warren camp, S. of V.; the associate members association of post 12, and the high school cadets. In the evening, in the town hall, there will be a special program of patriotic music by a quartet and soloists and Miss Elsie L. Doleman, George W. Killorin, Jr., Cyrus N. Bloodgood and Miss Alice M. Pike, high school students, will give recitations. Willis White of the Lincoln school will give Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

CAMBRIDGE

The North Cambridge Business Men's Association is preparing for a celebration in recognition of the new lighting system which is being installed there.

The Five Club of the Masons will hold its annual outing and field day June 21, at Vinebrook farm, Lexington.

WEST ACTION

The Sunday school at Baptist church has elected these officers: Superintendent, B. D. Hall; vice-president, E. R. Teale; secretary and treasurer, S. F. Carlisle; superintendent of primary department, Mrs. S. F. Carlisle, and assistant superintendent of primary department, Miss Ruth Foster.

QUINCY

The trustees of the Woodward Institute for Girls have elected these teachers: Principal, Horace W. Rice; commercial subjects, Charlotte J. Burgess; art, Georgiana C. Lane; vocal music, John D. Buckingham; physical training, Martha E. MacCarty; mathematics, Grace L. Burke; English and Latin, Mary W. Dinegan; English, C. Louise Steele; natural science, Lillian M. Annis; French and German, Gertrude F. Holland.

Patriotic exercises will be held in all the public schools this afternoon.

WINTHROP

Dean Winthrop chapter, D. A. R., are having a social, the last of the season, at the Cliff house this afternoon, under the direction of Mrs. Frederick N. Barbour, the regent.

Miss Ina M. Nelson, assistant at the public library since 1906, has been made librarian, following the recent resignation of Miss Alice A. Munday.

WEBSTER

Commencement exercises of the eighth grade of the public schools will be in Assembly hall, high school building, June 19. Forty diplomas will be given by the school committee.

BRAINTREE

Exercises appropriate to Memorial day will be held in the public schools this afternoon.

The Greatest Business Convention in History

The Annual Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America will be held in Baltimore, June 8 to 13. Delegates from 135 clubs in every part of the United States and Canada will be present, as well as representatives of clubs in Great Britain, Germany and other foreign countries. A remarkable program of meetings, with addresses by the most famous and successful business and advertising men in the country, has been prepared. Every branch of advertising and merchandising will be discussed by men who know—men who have successfully conducted epoch-making campaigns. Open forums will give everybody a chance to ask questions and draw out information he needs in his own business and a great exhibit of advertising will show examples of the latest developments in all methods of publicity. Baltimore has prepared a wonderful schedule of evening entertainments for the thousands of guests who will visit this convention. The occasion will be one never equalled in American business annals. Every business man will be well-come-go yourself or send the man responsible for your advertising. Write now for full information as to program, hotel accommodations, etc.



Associated Advertising Clubs of America
Convention Bureau
1 North Calvert Street
Baltimore, Md.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

WASHINGTON POST—The decline in railroad building in the United States has brought the pioneer movement looking to the development of our 3,000,000 square miles of territory

nearly back to the starting point in the matter of increase in mileage. Last year, according to the returns made to the American Railway Association, the increase was only 795 miles, or the merest fraction of 1 per cent. It is possible that these figures do not include all of the new construction, but as the membership of the association represents 275,000 miles of road, the discrepancy, if any, is not considerable. Reports at the beginning of the year covered by the figures contemplated the laying of about 2700 miles of rails, but for some reason not given two thirds of the work laid out was not brought to completion. The causes which operated against a normal increase last year were various, among which two stand out prominently. These were the difficulty of floating issues of securities for improvement purposes, owing to the stringency of the money market incident to the war in the Balkans. The other cause is found in the suspension of activities on the Harriman system, necessitated by the supreme court ruling in the dissolution proceedings. There is much new territory commanded by that system that remains to be gridironed. No doubt the work will be proceeded with as soon as the system is released from the jurisdiction of the courts. Then, probably, the \$75,000,000 which was set aside two years ago for new lines, but since withdrawn, will be expended in that direction. At any rate, the increase in mileage during the current year will largely exceed the record for 1912, as the revival of activity in Texas and the great Northwest makes certain. A hampering circumstance is labor scarcity, a condition which prevails also in the new Canadian west, where about 1200 miles of new road were built out of the 3700 miles the contractors had undertaken.

NEW YORK EVENING SUN—An investigation conducted recently by a student organization at Cornell University brought to light the fact that 1069 undergraduates were partially supporting themselves. Of this number 42 were found to have an earning capacity of more than \$500 a year, while the average earning capacity was placed at \$173 per student. These figures are surface indications of a very subtle but not less appreciable change in the ideals of the American university. The era of extravagance is passing. The silly, spendthrift type of college youth is slowly disappearing both from the comic page and the college campus. There is still a considerable stock of him on hand, but he is not so popular with his classmates as he has been of late.

BAITIMORE, Md.—The Maryland convention of the Protestant Episcopal church has voted against the proposition to change the church name

BANKERS TO VISIT STEEL PLANT

MINNEAPOLIS—E. L. Mattson, J. E. Wheeler and W. D. Willard, comprising the convention committee of the Minnesota Bankers Association, have arranged for a visit by the bankers who will gather in Duluth for the annual convention July 10 and 11, to the new plant of the United States Steel Corporation. They will also visit the Spirit lake branch of the Duluth Boat Club on the second day of the convention.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY PROMISED

AKRON, Ind.—E. A. Gase, president of the Akron Library Association is notified by the Carnegie Corporation Company, of New York, that \$12,000 will be given for a Carnegie library here when a site is selected and the papers returned, vouching for the maintenance of the institution.

EPISCOPALIANS OPPOSE CHANGE

News of Importance from the Latin-American Centers

TOURS IN THE PACIFIC TO BE POPULAR

Leisurely Voyages Between Western Ports of United States and Panama Expected to Attract Many Soon

SOME SHIPS EXPRESS

Few trips are of more immediate interest, on the eve of the completion of the Panama canal, than is that leisurely sea voyage from Panama to San Francisco, which affords so many glimpses of picturesque Central America and Mexico. The Monitor is to present to its readers a timely series of specially prepared articles, with a number of excellent views of that stretch of the Pacific coast, by the American traveler and camera artist, George R. King.

The first instalment follows:

(Special to the Monitor)
CORINTO, Nicaragua, C. A. Opening of the Panama canal undoubtedly will stimulate in many a desire to travel and establish new routes for the tourist. Tours to the west coast of South America will become popular, and the sea trip to California will be taken by thousands. New steamship lines will be run and by 1915 the popularity of the Panama route to Pacific coast ports will be established.

At present there are two routes from Panama north: one, an express service, stopping only at Los Angeles and San Francisco, making the trip in 10 or 12 days; the other route is along the coast, at all times within sight of land, and stops are made at a dozen Central American and Mexican ports, for the discharge of cargo and passengers, as it is the only means of communication between these places, there being no railroads, except such as connect the coast with interior cities.

Sights Along Shore

Crossing the isthmus via the Panama railroad, the train makes its final stop at the pier in Balboa. From the steamer's deck a good view of the Pacific approaches to the canal may be had. Tugs plow their way about, towing scows loaded by the dredges working in the channel, freighters are seen with supplies for the work, while in the direction of Panama, Ancon hill is being mutilated to supply material for the great breakwater which connects Naos island with the mainland.

The City of Sidney left the pier at Balboa at 6 o'clock on the morning of November 20, 1912. As the sun was coming up, we passed Taloga island, our course being due south for the greater part of the day. Toward night the course changed to southwest. The following morning we saw the sun rise out of the Pacific, and this interesting experience was repeated every day until we had passed Cape San Lucas at the southern end of Lower California.

Puntarenas (point), Costa Rica, our first port of call, is an important shipping point for tropical woods, such as mahogany and rosewood. Here we met the American consul, whose house, a rambling affair, stood on the shore of the inner harbor. Puntarenas is connected by railroad with San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica. An industry in all coast towns visited by tourists is the manufacture and sale of gold and silver ornaments set with precious stones and native pearls. It is a marvel how so many of these establishments exist in such out-of-the-way places.

Few Central American ports have piers at which ocean-going vessels can dock. Usually there is a small wharf at which lighters can tie up while freight is being discharged. It is most interesting to watch the process of unloading cargo. Boats shaped like the life-boats of an ocean steamer are rowed alongside by a dozen nearly naked natives. Donkey engines are started on the main deck, and a motley assortment of goods "made in U. S. A." comes up from below. Barbed wire, corrugated iron, roofing, hardware of all kinds, railroad iron, groceries, sewing-machines, etc. The corrugated iron roofing material is a real menace to the attractive appearance of the country, as the picturesque tile roofs of the low adobe houses are fast disappearing and being replaced by the commonplace stuff from the states; and the sad part of it is that the natives seem proud of the change, and regard it as a great improvement.

The longshoremen are a jolly lot, keeping up a fire of jest among themselves, scurrying about the lighters to avoid the dangling loads as they are lowered from the upper decks. Few of these workers wear shoes. Their feet must be tough as oak-tanned cowhide, judging by the way they jump from one pile of freight to another, taking little account of what the material may be, whether a bale of cotton from New Orleans, or a spool of barbed wire from Worcester.

It is interesting to pass along the streets of these towns, and see the different articles of cargo as they take their places on the shelves of local merchants, and in the homes of the people. The article which meets the eye of the tourist as he glances in at the hospitable open doorway is the Yankee sewing-machine. The home may be destitute of every comfort, viewed from the lowest American standard of living, but the sewing machine is as common as the cookstove, and quite as good a civilizer.

Glimpse of Nicaragua

Corinto is the chief city on the west coast of Nicaragua and has a beautiful



Street at San Juan del Sur, cable station near Pacific entrance to Nicaraguan proposed canal



Waterfront of Corinto, chief city of west coast of Nicaragua, with principal harbor of that country

and extensive land-locked harbor. As our steamer rounded the point which separates the inner harbor from the outer bay we saw the U. S. S. Annapolis lying at anchor, doing police duty in view of the recent threatened revolution. Here we made our first landing alongside a pier and in a few minutes nearly every passenger was ashore. One passenger, a dapper Englishman, was returning from a trip abroad, whither he had gone to purchase supplies for the general merchandise store in Corinto of which he was the proprietor. He was of course a prominent man in the city and we watched with keen interest the welcome he received from a family consisting of one rotund native woman and several swarthy semi-native children. He could speak Spanish as glibly as any "native son" and evidently felt as much at home among these people as he formerly did in London.

The usual variety of freight was discharged at this point, but by more modern machinery. Flat cars awaited our arrival at the pier and at once the unloading began. Small locomotives moved the loaded cars to the main line of the railroad in the town and on to the interior.

This town is laid out regularly, but the streets are unpaved, and there are no sanitary improvements, such as sewers. There is the usual spacious church facing the plaza. The plaza has the handstand in the center common to Spanish-American towns. Many of the streets are shaded by coconut palms, and groves of coconuts and bananas in the "back yards" furnish a small proportion of the food supply of the people.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)
TAYABAMBA, Peru—The authorities have submitted to the minister of fomento at Lima a proposal to modify the trace of the proposed Huallaga river railroad by way of Chimbote, Tarica, Quiches, Tayabamba and Ongon. Instead of the Supe-Pativilla route. An automobile traffic will shortly be established between here and Tarica and kilometer 104 on the Tablonas railroad.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO, A. R.—Authorities have ordered plans and estimates to be prepared for the construction of an irrigation canal from the Dulce river at Rams to Anatuya, crossing the Upatia, likewise for the canal that is to be constructed from the Salado river at Rams to Anatuya, crossing the North Central railway between Melero and Anatuya.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, A. R.—The railroad company announces a number of projects upon the completion late this year of the double tracking of the road between here and Buenos Aires, including the construction of a low-level viaduct on Avenida Castellanos, of a central depot answering modern requirements and of another viaduct on Avenida Belgrano.

ARICA, Chile—The port commission has ordered an early start of the port

PERUVIANS SEE TRIPLE ENTENTE IN MONTES PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)
LIMA, Peru—What is pronounced one of the most significant international events in recent years on the South American continent took place the other day when Gen. Ismael Montes, who has been elected President of Bolivia, arrived here on his way home from Europe after touching at Buenos Aires and Chile.

The extraordinary interest aroused in this country by General Montes' election and his South American tour is due chiefly to the conviction that the strenuous manner in which his country has been making military preparations ever since he went to Paris as Bolivian minister is to be traced to his ambition to recover an outlet to the Pacific such as Bolivia had before the Chilean war of a generation ago, in order to get the full benefit of the Panama canal.

For months it had been rumored here and in other South American capitals that General Montes would solve the question of the Pacific port by seizing the southernmost Peruvian department, Moquegua, with the port of Ilo, and it was rumored that people here felt somewhat reassured on the subject of a prospective war between the two countries by all confidential declarations made by a circle of prominent Chileans by General Montes when stopping at Santiago en route from Buenos Aires to Lima and La Paz.

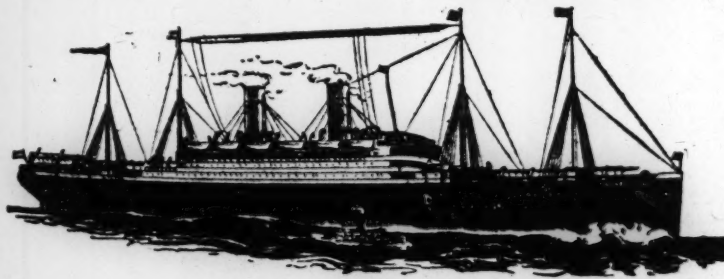
These declarations, according to usually trustworthy sources, openly dealt with the convenience of Chile giving up to Bolivia the port of Arica which Chile took from Peru in the war of 1879 and the continued occupation of which without the plebiscite stipulated by the peace treaty of Ancon has been instru-

mental in keeping Chile and Peru continually on the verge of hostilities for many years. In regard to this proposal by General Montes Chilean opinion appears to be just as sensitive as the Peruvian, especially at this time when the two governments are becoming reconciled and are conducting negotiations for a preliminary settlement.

His Zollverein proposition General Montes advocated, in his address at the official dinner given him on his arrival here by President Billinghurst, in these words: "If some day—which my American optimism would see not too remote—the results of what I may call a transcendental policy shall make possible a rapprochement on a positive basis by cancelling not the territorial borders, since the idea of the fatherland and the prestige of national sovereignty must always remain supreme, but the frontiers of the customs consolidating the postal service, the telegraphs, the police department, the diplomatic service and perhaps other branches of the administration, then I believe we shall present to the world a modern type of political entity, which binds together without mixing, and creates common interests without destroying others, for the mutual benefit of the nations within the scope of a regime aiming at civilization and progress through work, freedom and justice."

Opinion here is rather divided on the subject of the effect of President-elect Montes' visit and the tangibility of his proposition. It is noticed, however, that his whole outlook is not merely in the direction of an entente between Peru, Chile and Bolivia, but that it takes in South American solidarity as a whole. It is recalled that in previous utterances he spoke with equal emphasis on the necessity of the Rio Plata countries coming together—with Brazil standing by herself—and especially on the importance of a customs union between Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela. Whatever is the outcome, it is the consensus of opinion that General Montes is one of the rising men of South America destined to play a commanding role in future developments.

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HERE can be no question that Bolivia's military revival and General Montes' return to the presidency have introduced an entirely new problem into South American politics and economy. It was natural that Bolivia's neighbors with all of whom she has either border questions or other more or less acute controversies should have watched with growing apprehension the large purchases of arms and ammunition made by General Montes during his stay in France while German instructors were endeavoring to make the Bolivian militia over into something like another Chilean army.

The inference from the start was that as soon as seated in the presidential chair, General Montes would at once proceed to give his country the needed elbow room in the direction of both the Pacific and the Atlantic. To secure a port on the Pacific from either Chile or Peru, recovering a position they had held before the war, though not in exactly the same latitude, was of course known to be the legitimate aspiration of the Bolivians, especially in view of the early completion of the Panama canal, but not until recently had it seriously occurred to either Chileans or Peruvians that their neighbors might actually force the issue. That such was not altogether out of the question became clear when Bolivia suddenly took steps to assert her right to a better outlet toward the Atlantic than her two ports on the remote upper course of the Paraguay afford her and, reviving her claims to the Paraguayan Chaco, began massing troops as though determined to occupy the right bank of that river down to where a convenient port for large ocean-going steamers might be found, if necessary, on the very edge of Argentine territory.

But having shown his mailed fist, by deputy at least, General Montes drops the negative, aggressive manner, and suddenly comes forward with positive and constructive propositions. They may not be new, but they are unquestionably timely, and, as they have the advantage of being uttered by a man who has shown his determination to lead his nation out of geographical isolation they appear to be received with respectful attention. It will be of the greatest interest, from the point of view of world traffic, to learn further particulars as to the customs union proposed by General Montes, since the breadth of his outlook impresses the Peruvians as continental rather than national, as taking in the solidarity of all South America rather than limiting itself to the three countries, Chile, Peru and Bolivia.

It is possible that President-elect Montes' reference to a customs union, binding Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, is purely casual and academic, but it is hardly probable. That there is now a movement on foot to reconstitute the former tri-partite republic "la gran Colombia," comprising Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, is persistently rumored in the Caribbean and on the Pacific coast; and, as the scheme is said to have been evolved in Europe by the former Presidents of Colombia and Venezuela, Generals Reyes and Castro—the first being now engaged in a South American solidarity propaganda tour—it may be inferred that General Montes during his prolonged stay in Paris—Mecca of Latin-American diplomats, millionaires and former Presidents—had ample opportunity to post himself, compare notes and exchange ideas on the subject.

BRAZILIAN HEAD SPEAKS OF THE U. S.

(Special to the Monitor)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—In his message to Congress President Hermes da Fonseca gives prominence to the special

mission entrusted to the foreign minister, Dr. Lauro Muller, who is about to embark on a warship for the United States in order to return the visit, in 1908, of Senator Root, then secretary of state. Reference is made also to the prospective understanding between the two governments in regard to the coffee valorization question.

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CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENCY LINE UP IN BRAZIL

(Special to the Monitor)
PERNAMBUCO, Brazil—It is reported here from the capital that former President Nilo Pecanha is about to leave the Conservative party and go over to the group supporting the Governor of Pernambuco, Gen. Dantas Barreto, for the presidency.

It is also gathered from information reaching this place from Rio de Janeiro, that the proposed candidacy of Dr. Lauro Muller, minister of foreign affairs, is gaining ground, especially among the deputies. The name of Sr. Epitacio Pessoa, who is sailing on a trip to Europe, is also prominently mentioned of late as a presidential possibility.

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No Monopoly, Says Judge Gary of U. S. Steel

Chairman of Corporation's Directorate in Government Dissolution Suit, Declares Concern Was Completely Independent

STORY OF THE MERGER

NEW YORK—Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation board, who conducted many of the negotiations which led to its organization while testifying as a witness for the defense in the suit to dissolve the corporation under the Sherman antitrust law, declared on Wednesday that neither he, the late J. P. Morgan nor anybody else concerned had ever discussed the question of obtaining a monopoly in the steel industry or of suppressing competition.

The witness told of the circumstances which led to the formation of the corporation. He explained that the purpose that actuated its organizers was to obtain a "rounded-out, self-contained proposition, complete in every phase of manufacture from the mining of ore to the production of diversified finished products in the mills, with the ability to reduce costs to the most economical basis and particularly to develop an export trade."

"Our effort," he said, "has been to extend trade and to foster competition and we have done that."

Judge Gary denied that the Steel corporation had been overcapitalized, as charged by the government. The properties acquired "were all worth the price that we paid for them," he asserted, while the ore properties of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, John D. Rockefeller's concern, were got, "it has since been proved, at a very low price."

He denied that the Federal Steel Company, around which the corporation was formed, was a monopoly, as alleged by the government, and said that when the Federal and some of the other steel companies, now subsidiaries of the corporation, were investigated by the industrial commission of Congress in 1899 no complaint was entered against them by the department of justice or any other branch of the government.

The organization of the corporation was hastened, Judge Gary said, by the desire of the Federal Steel Company, a J. P. Morgan concern, to perfect a "rounded-out" organization. This opportunity came when Andrew Carnegie offered to sell the Carnegie Steel Company.

The Federal had refused previously several proffers of the Carnegie Steel Company and had tried to raise \$40,000,000 to build new plants of its own. This attempt was abandoned, he said, when Charles M. Schwab outlined to Mr. Morgan the advantages of acquiring a then existing property. Mr. Morgan was "impressed" and called in the directors of the Federal Steel Company.

Y. M. C. A. AT PORTO RICO TO BE DEDICATED

Uniting of Races Declared to Be Helped in Enterprise Which Enrolls 1000 Men as Members

SAN JUAN—Porto Rico will dedicate its new \$200,000 Y. M. C. A. June 1. Over 1000 men are enrolled for membership and the dormitory is filled. Governor Colton writes that he believes this will bring the young people of both the American races together, and that this natural meeting ground between the North and the South will mean better relations between the country and the countries of South and Central America. A canvass of the island has been made the past few months in the interest of Y. M. C. A. work, and already 2000 boys, in 37 groups, are wearing the association pin.

HERRESHOFF TO BUILD CUP YACHT

BRISTOL, R. I.—N. G. Herreshoff, designer of many successful defenders of the America's cup, will probably build a candidate for the defense of the cup next year against Sir Thomas Lipton, and a syndicate made up of Former Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, C. Oliver Iselin and some other members of the New York Yacht Club, will furnish the funds. That Mr. Herreshoff has expressed a willingness to accept a commission from the syndicate was learned Wednesday night on his return from New York after a long conference requested by members of the New York Yacht Club, who have been prominent in financing other cup races. A commission for a 75-foot yacht is expected here soon. It was understood that Mr. Herreshoff would begin the latter part of the summer.

ONTARIO'S NEW SENATORS NAMED

OTTAWA, Ont.—The four new senators from Ontario were announced recently by Sir James Whitney, prime minister of the province. They are James J. Donnelly, M. P., for South Bruce; Colonel Mason of Toronto; Alexander McCall, ex-M. P., for Norfolk, and E. D. Smith, ex-M. P., for Wentworth.

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TRADE BOOM IN SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND IS ON

Interstate Chamber of Commerce Organizes and Begins Work of Developing Business and Breaking Records of Prosperity

REPRESENTATION WIDE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—With the election of officers and the selection of committees the Southern New England Chamber of Commerce, combining in its membership representatives of all Rhode Island, and parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut, has been organized and started on its work. Ralph C. Watrous of this city, a former lieutenant governor of the state, is president of the association.

Col. George H. Webb, for more than a dozen years secretary of the Providence Board of Trade, who organized the Chamber of Commerce, outlines the work of the chamber, as follows:

"The Chamber of Commerce is organized to take counsel and work together on business principles, for business objects of business value to southern New England, to associate resourceful men in the purpose to sustain and strengthen the manufacture and commercial prestige of the territory it covers, to take a positive interest in functions and acts affecting southern New England and to advocate meritorious measures, to unite all of the communities in the common cause of cooperative advancement, to urge urban enterprise and improvement by means of effective organization and boards of trade, to attract manufacturing industries by the improvement of manufacturing conditions."

"It plans to make the commercial advantages of southern New England and its attractiveness as a place of residence better known to employers, workers and settlers, to encourage the establishment of additional modern dock and harbor facilities, and make ports and waterways of southern New England more economic and advantageous to shippers and the merchant marine, to improve freight and passenger traffic conditions and aim to harmonize the shipping and railway service with the interests of commerce, to maintain an organization to get results and be worthy of the ready and steady support of southern New England men of affairs, and to establish competent departments for analysis, research, and study of all agencies, elements and factors of southern New England ascendancy and prosperity."

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Ralph C. Watrous; Providence; vice-presidents, Mayor Joseph H. Gainer, Providence; Senator R. Livingston Beekman, Newport; A. J. Thornley, Pawtucket; Benjamin H. Anthony, New Bedford; Frank Mossberg, Attleboro; A. H. Andrews, Brockton; and James E. Lewis, Taunton. E. R. Davenport was elected treasurer and John A. Holland temporary secretary.

LEADERS IN BUSINESS CAMPAIGN



JOSEPH H. GAINER Vice-president Southern New England Chamber of Commerce



GEORGE H. WEBB President Southern New England Chamber of Commerce and mayor of Providence

1812 BATTLE COMMEMORATED
WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Sackett's Harbor, the Daughters of 1812 today unveil a monument commemorative of the frontier engagement. Among the speakers are Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, George H. Cobb and Elisha K. Camp, 4th.

"NEWSIES" ANNOUNCE CONCERT
"The Happy Twenty," a newsboy organization, with headquarters at 82 Summer street, has issued invitations for a concert to be held under its auspices at the Plymouth theater Sunday night, June 13. Abraham Rubinstein and Louis Rothman are the committee in charge of arrangements.

HOLYOKE SCHOOL WINS DEBATE
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The assembly of Holyoke high school was awarded a unanimous decision in the annual debate with the Agora of the technical high school held Wednesday night in the technical high school hall. The trophy was a banner inscribed with the names of the rival organizations and with the date of the contest.

CORNELL WOMEN'S FUND FOUNDED
ITHACA, N. Y.—A fund for needy and meritorious women students at Cornell will be founded by Dr. Andrew D. White with a part of the \$25,000 given to him last winter by Andrew Carnegie to be used at the university for any purpose Dr. White saw fit.

LOMITA AVENUE IN GLENDALE, CAL.



GLENDALE, Cal.—Glendale lies at the southern end of the beautiful San Fernando valley; seven miles from the business section of Los Angeles, to which there is connection by three car lines. Population is 8000. Attention is given principally to beautifying homes among stately eucalyptus trees which shade streets and to educational facilities which are represented by four grammar schools and a \$75,000 high school. Water supply comes from mountain springs.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. C. W. Richardson, medical reserve corps, ordered to active duty in the service of the United States on account of an existing emergency.

Capt. G. H. Stewart, ordnance department, is relieved from duty as ordnance officer of the port of embarkation, Galveston, Tex., and will proceed to Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

First Lieut. J. S. Saurman, medical reserve corps, resignation accepted.

First Lieut. J. A. O'Connor, corps engineers, is relieved from duty from station in this city and will then take station at Washington barracks, D. C.

First Lieut. J. C. Peterson, coast artillery corps, will proceed from Jefferson barracks, Mo., to Nashville, Tenn.

Colonels Abiel L. Smith, quartermaster corps; Edwin F. Glenn, third infantry; Abner Pickering, eleventh infantry; and Charles R. Noyes, infantry, to army war college Aug. 15 for instruction.

Lieut. Col. Geo. H. Morgan, eleventh cavalry; Francis J. Kernan, adjutant general; Charles W. Kennedy, sixteenth infantry; Henry D. Styer, seventeenth infantry; Daniel L. Tate, fifth cavalry; and Clement A. F. Flagler, corps of engineers, to army war college Aug. 15, for instruction.

Majs. Abraham P. Burlington, twenty-first infantry; George H. Cameron, fourteenth cavalry; George W. Read, ninth cavalry; William S. McNair, sixth field artillery; Alston Hamilton, coast artillery; Joseph D. Leith, twenty-eighth infantry; Henry G. Leonard, fourteenth infantry; and Truman O. Murphy, nineteenth infantry, to army war college, Aug. 15, for instruction.

Maj. Harry R. Lee, eleventh infantry, detailed member of general staff corps, Vice Maj. Carl Reichmann, general staff, May 27; Major Lee, on completion of present course at army war college, report to chief of staff, Washington.

Maj. Michael J. Lenihan, seventh infantry, to Ft. Leavenworth, join second infantry, July 1, and proceed to Hawaii.

Maj. Harry R. Lee, eleventh infantry, placed on list of detached officers, and Maj. Carl Reichmann, infantry, general staff, removed therefrom.

Capt. Joseph K. Partello, infantry, to Walter Reed general hospital.

Capt. Bernard Sharp, third infantry, is retired.

Capt. Carl A. Martin, fourth infantry, from Galveston, to Ft. Crook, to join first infantry, July 1, and proceed to Hawaii.

Capt. Albert Sloan, thirtieth infantry, placed on list of detached officers, vice Capt. Thomas F. Schley, infantry, who is removed therefrom.

Following officers detailed in ordnance department June 20, take station New York city, report commanding officer, Sandy Hook proving grounds: Capt. Glen F. Jenks and Second Lieuts. Kenneth B. Harmon and William A. Pennington, Jr., Coast Artillery; Second Lieut. Charles A. Walker, Jr., third field artillery; Capt. Thomas F. Schley, infantry, and First Lieut. James Blyth, thirtieth infantry.

First Lieut. Frederick E. Snyder, eighth cavalry, detailed in ordnance department, June 20, to Manila.

First Lieut. Walter Singles, coast artillery, to West Point, Aug. 24.

First Lieut. Virginius E. Clark, coast artillery, and Second Lieut. Henry B. Post, twenty-fifth infantry, detailed for aviation duty with signal corps, to San Diego.

First Lieut. Birch O. Mahaffey, coast artillery, detailed in ordnance department, June 20, to Honolulu, as chief ordnance officer, Hawaiian department.

Navy Orders

Lieut.-Commander H. G. Sparrow, detached the North Dakota, to home, wait orders.

Lieut. D. C. Bingham, detached assistant director of target practice and engineering competitions, navy department, to North Dakota as ordnance officer.

Surgeon J. L. Neilson, detached bureau of medicine and surgery, June 3, 1913, to the Illinois.

Gunner H. A. Pinkerton, to naval magazine, St. Julien creek, Va.

Gunner C. H. Anderson, detached the Montana, to duty connection the Texas and on board when commissioned.

Gunner A. B. Dorsey, to reserve torpedo group, Charleston, S. C.

Machinist J. M. D. Knowles, detached the Tennessee, to home, wait orders.

Marine Corps Orders

Capt. J. S. Turill, detached army service schools, Ft. Leavenworth, to command marine detachment, American legation, Managua, Nicaragua.

Capt. L. M. Little, detached marine barracks, Washington, to marine detachment, American legation, Pekin.

Second Lieut. R. Bryant, orders May 23, to the South Dakota, revoked.

Movements of Vessels

The Perkins and the Walke, arrived at Newport.

The Wyoming, the Florida, the Delaware, the North Dakota, the New Hampshire, the South Carolina, the Virginia, the Georgia, the New Jersey, the Rhode Island, the Kansas, the Celtic, the Yankton and the Ontario, from Newport to New York city.

The Beale, from Newport to Norfolk.

The Sonoma, arrived at New York yard.

The Dolphin, from Washington to New York.

The South Dakota, from San Francisco to Santa Barbara.

The Caesar, from Guantanamo to Hampton Roads.

Ask me for 66th Titan of Chasms⁹⁹



A booklet describing the Grand Canyon of Arizona, with articles by Powell, Lummi and Higgins. Cover in colors from oil painting by Leigh.

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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The last hint given in yesterday's opponent to realize the truth of this statement.

Now let us go on with the hints for practice, which we began to quote yesterday. Wrist work in a golf stroke adds not only to the profit, but also to the pleasure of the game.

It is generally imagined that to use an iron club with a swing less than a full one, is a difficult thing to do. It is not so.

Enough power should be put into the swing to take the body round, but the body must not move without the assistance of the arms. The arms must always swing the body round; the body must never carry the arms round with it.

The pleasure of the game, to a large extent, is destroyed if the tee shots are constantly failing. Therefore, go for your wooden clubs and become master of them before you pay special attention to other clubs in your bag. It will add to the pleasure of the game, and, in other ways, repay you.

A number of moderately successful players go through the whole of their golfing lives without acquiring the true golfing swing, with its undoubted advantage.

The left arm is the one on which the principal work in the golf stroke devolves, and if it fails the whole stroke fails.

A common fault is to bend the leg at the knee the moment the body begins to turn. When this occurs the body takes charge of the arms.

The general complaint in using the iron is the tendency to "slice." This, in many cases, is due to the lack of the necessary very tight grip.

A very firm foothold must be maintained in all strokes with the iron clubs, and the body must be kept well under control.

Practically the whole work of the stroke is done with the arms and wrists, and failures are mostly brought about by the interference of the body.

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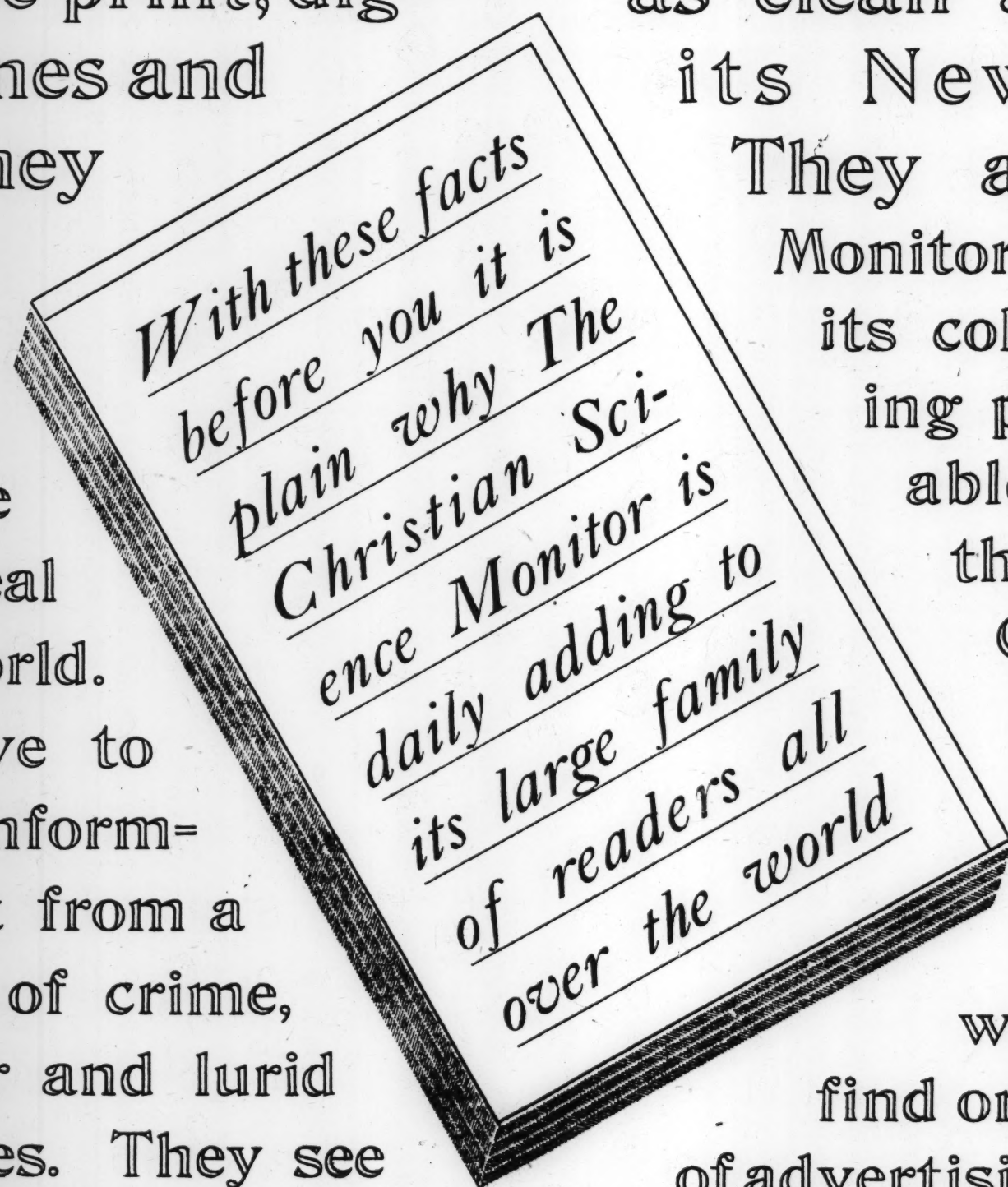
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ART GALLERY
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WITNESS SAYS MR. ROOSEVELT AVOIDS DRINK

(Continued from page one)

is 21 and described himself as a newspaperman.

He said he was graduated from college in 1912 and went to work at once for his relative and toured the northern peninsula of Michigan with him.

"He hardly ever took anything to drink," said Philip, "except at night sometimes a glass of milk with a spoonful of brandy in it."

"He called it milk punch," said Philip. Attorney Hill announced at opening of court that the presentation of Colonel Roosevelt's evidence in chief would be completed today, unless something unforeseen prevents. The plaintiff's plan was to cut short the unessential preliminaries in the examination of witnesses.

Friday, Memorial day, there will be no court, and Mr. Roosevelt has been invited to the Northern Penitentiary by Warden Russell to see a ball game between the inmates. He also has been asked to talk to the old soldiers. He may do both.

Mr. Thompson said he was a reporter for the New York Times. He told how he met Colonel Roosevelt and how his business brought him into constant contact with him.

"We were not on terms of intimacy, though, for the paper on which I then was employed was opposing him. He was absolutely sober and there was no indication of liquor on him at any time. His manner was always the same, no variation in it."

This testimony covered the Roosevelt term as president.

Mr. Thompson then told the Gridiron Club dinner at Washington. He was a member of the entertainment committee, he said, and had exceptional opportunity for watching Mr. Roosevelt, when the latter was the guest of the club.

"He nearly always took a glass of champagne," he said, "and once in a while he would take a sip from it. There usually was wine left in the glass when he got through."

"Have you," asked Attorney James H. Pound, "ever seen him under the influence of liquor?"

"Never," said the witness.

Mr. Thompson was with Mr. Roosevelt on his 11,000-mile journey around the country. His assignment particularly was to describe Mr. Roosevelt's actions and not to report his speeches.

No Liquor on the Table

"There never was any liquor on his table," said the reporter, "nor any wine glass."

"When Colonel Roosevelt was shot at Milwaukee I went to Mercy hospital and returned with him to Oyster Bay, and remained there until after election. When he went to New York to make his two speeches while convalescent, it was perfectly amazing the vitality he showed."

"He could not have been drunk on any of these trips without my knowing it, and I know he was not drunk on any of them and at that time I never heard any intimation that he was."

Mr. Thompson concluded his direct testimony with an emphatic statement that Mr. Roosevelt never used profanity and that "No man would ever dare to use an unbecoming word in his presence."

This testimony was directed at the statement in Editor George A. Newell's paper that Mr. Roosevelt "curses disgustingly."

A discussion over the intelligence of the witness brought this from Attorney Pound: "He will not suffer in comparison as to intelligence with counsel himself."

Andrew Abele of Ironton, Ohio, was next called to the stand. Mr. Abele said he was once a coal miner and later a railroad. He met Colonel Roosevelt at a convention of the railroad brotherhood in Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1902 and took a trip with him to the top of Lookout Mountain.

"There was a street car there," said Mr. Abele. "Colonel Roosevelt said 'Come on boys.' We went around with him and went back to the hotel. He was in Chattanooga that time about a day. I saw him next at Huntington, W. Va. He made a speech there. Huntington is 20 miles from Ironton."

"I don't remember what year that was. Maybe a year or two later than the Chattanooga brethren's convention."

"Then I saw him at Ironton, O., in 1912. I had quit the railroad and gone into business. I was on a reception committee and met him at 8 a. m. He made a speech and immediately went to the car. I went to Portsmouth, 28 miles away, with him."

Anticipatory Evidence

The territory covered by Mr. Abele in this part of his testimony is ground the plaintiff's attorneys expect the defense to cover in case of an attempt to prove Mr. Roosevelt, on various occasions, was intoxicated.

"How did you get him through the crowds?" asked Attorney Pound.

"We had a strenuous time of it," said Mr. Abele.

Mr. Pound said Mr. Abele's testimony was to be "anticipatory of what will come a little later on."

"You'd see," said Mr. Pound, "if you'd read the affidavits."

He was bringing in Mr. Abele now, he said, because the witness had to get back to Ohio.

"Take his affidavit and read it later," demanded Attorney Horace Andrews for the defense.

The court refused to allow Mr. Abele to tell how Mr. Roosevelt was helped through the crowds.

Mr. Abele said he had gone with Mr. Roosevelt on the same campaign on the

same trip to Waverly, Chillicothe, Jackson and Hampden. He identified a photograph of Colonel Roosevelt and the crowd at Jackson.

The juryman gravely inspected the picture. It showed Mr. Roosevelt standing erect. Mr. Abele took the court through Wellston, Athens, Nelsonville and Logan, to Lancaster and Columbus, in his Ohio journey. The colonel made speeches at each.

"Did he take a drink of liquor of any kind?" asked Mr. Pound.

"Not a drop," said Mr. Abele.

This southern Ohio trip is expected to be one of the features of the defense.

"Where was that meeting at Jackson?" asked Attorney Horace Andrews.

"Along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad tracks on an unpaved street," said Mr. Abele.

A 10-minute recess was called at this point.

"You haven't arranged and talked that route over with anybody?" asked Andrews, when the recess was over.

"Why, no," said Mr. Abele.

"Haven't had it written down anywhere?"

"No," said Mr. Abele.

"Don't you know you can't get to Hampden from Chillicothe without going through Wellston?"

"I do not."

"Well, I want to know what railroad you got there on."

"I told you before," said Abele.

This was the drift of the cross-examination. Mr. Abele was quickly dismissed.

That "common rumor" statements published by other newspapers cannot be introduced by the defense in justification was the ruling Wednesday afternoon by Judge Flannigan.

From 10 in the morning until nearly 3 in the afternoon, the jury being in its room meantime, the attorneys for Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Newell argued with Judge Flannigan over the point whether common rumor could be admitted as evidence. The dispute arose when the first witness of the day, John Callan O'Loughlin, a newspaper correspondent at Washington was asked:

"Isn't it true that in 1912, prior to the publication of this article there had been current among newspaper men a general report that the plaintiff does use intoxicating liquor and occasionally to excess?"

"Every reputable newspaper man knew of course that that was a lie," replied Mr. O'Loughlin. "No reputable Washington correspondent ever for one moment believed such a report or even talked about it, because it was silly."

This started the controversy whether Mr. Newell could justify his publication that Mr. Roosevelt drank to excess on the ground that he believed it common report.

Late Wednesday night the attorneys for the defense decided that Mr. Newell should go on the stand and tell the jury how and why he wrote the article about Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Newell's attorneys will maintain that Mr. Roosevelt's reputation was not injured by the article in Iron Ore, true or untrue.

But five witnesses testified on Wednesday. The court ruled that only testimony indicating Colonel Roosevelt's general reputation as a drinker or otherwise might be offered; no specific testimony as to whether a certain city or county or state were fields for the rumors. Neither might counsel offer newspaper clippings containing statements aimed at the eminent statesman.

The witnesses were Mr. O'Loughlin; Gibson Gardner, who was recalled for a few minutes; Robert Bacon, secretary of state in the latter days of the Roosevelt administration; Lucius F. Curtis, a newspaperman who has made frequent trips with Mr. Roosevelt, and Truman H. Newberry of Detroit, once secretary of the navy.

These then all testified that the former president was a temperate man, that he drank but rarely and then but light wines and not more than a glass on any one occasion.

IMMIGRANTS' HOME HAS ANNIVERSARY

Exercises held in the chapel of the immigrants' home, 72 Marginal street, East Boston, Wednesday afternoon, marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of that institution. There was a large attendance of members of the Woman's Missionary Society of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and addresses were given by Mrs. O. H. Durrell, president of the society, and by the Rev. Dillon Bronson. There was also a program of instrumental and vocal music.

The anniversary was also the twenty-fifth year for Mrs. Amanda C. Clark as superintendent of the home. She was the recipient of flowers and a purse of money by members of the society as a token of their appreciation of her services.

NEW YORK BANKER APPEALS

NEW YORK—George Garr Henry, the New York banker indicted in Washington for contempt after his refusal to answer questions asked by the Pujo committee, gave notice Wednesday that he would appeal to the supreme court from the recent decision of Federal District Judge Mayer ordering him to stand trial on the indictment.

LEGISLATION TO BE LIMITED

WASHINGTON—Democrats of the House will caucus next Monday to consider a resolution to limit legislation during the extra session to tariff, currency and possible emergency appropriations and to pass upon committee assignments.

REGISTRY STAMP DISCONTINUED

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General Burleson Wednesday issued an order discontinuing the use of the special 10-cent registry stamp. Hereafter ordinary postage stamps may be used for the prepayment of registry fees.

G. A. R. VETERANS GUESTS OF MANY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Exercises at Warren School, Charlestown, Include Reading of Roll-Call of Soldiers Whose Names Are Not on Monument

WAR STORIES TOLD

Members of the G. A. R. are to be special guests at many of the public schools of Boston this afternoon. They will tell of the contest made more than 50 years ago in behalf of liberty in this country in memory of which tomorrow is set aside as a national holiday. They will tell of deeds of valor and sacrifice and of other events of war.

There will be read those words of Lincoln: "It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced," at the dedication of the battlefield of Gettysburg. Patriotic songs will be sung, and patriotic readings and declamations will be given. These, with the salute and pledge to the flag, which will be in more than usual prominence, will make up the program to be carried out.

Every school in the city has arranged some such program for today.

The children of the Warren school, Charlestown, after listening to an address by Comrade Harrington of East Boston, honored the day in an interesting manner, the feature being the "Roll-call of the Brave," the reading by a number of the smaller pupils—most of them grandchildren of civil war veterans—of the names of Charlestown's soldiers and sailors.

The soldiers' and sailors' monument on the Training field, Charlestown, does not bear the names of these heroes. The Warren school pupils began last year to arouse interest in an effort to have these names inscribed, and every year hereafter this reading of the roll-call of these men will be continued by the Warren children at their Memorial day exercises until their names have been placed on her battle monument.

Marion Allen of the sixth grade expressed the sentiment of the occasion in the lines:

"With Memory's wreath and Glory's crown

For all they dared and gave,

Read, children of old Charlestown,

The roll call of her brave."

Girls of the special classes of the Hancock school will be taken to the Old South meeting house this afternoon, where they will hear an illustrated lecture on Memorial day by Miss Eleanor M. Colleton. The lecture is one of a series to be given to the classes before each patriotic holiday.

Schools and churches supplied with G. A. R. speakers for the Memorial day exercises by J. B. Lewis, chairman of the patriotic instructors of Boston posts. G. A. R., are as follows:

High schools—Brighton, Henry G. Weston; Dorchester, Dr. H. O. Marcy; East Boston, Capt. James H. Griggs; Girls' Latin, the Rev. Alexander Blackburn; Commerce, Capt. James H. Griggs; Roxbury, J. B. Lewis; So. Boston, Albert W. Mann.

Grammar schools—Blackinton, Isaac S. Muller; Boston Industrial, Rupert J. Chute; Bowdoin, William H. Wall; Charles Sumner, Capt. James H. Griggs; Christopher Gibson, T. Benton Kelley; Dudley, Benjamin F. Briggs and comrades; Edward Everett, Richard R. Walsh; Eliot, Benjamin F. Briggs and comrades; Emerson, Capt. James H. Griggs; George Putnam, Arthur Neilson; Hancock, George E. Hosley; Harvard, the Rev. George W. Pierce; John Cheever, Walter S. Parker; Longfellow, Albert W. Mann; Lowell, Arthur Neilson; Mary Hemenway, Henry S. Treadwell; Mary Lyon, Darwin C. Pavey; Martin, E. T. Cowell; Oliver Hazard Perry, the Rev. Philip A. Nordell; Parental, Benjamin F. Briggs and comrades; Phillips Brooks, the Rev. George W. Pierce; Judge John Smith; Quincy, Gen. T. R. Mathews; Rice, Rupert J. Chute; Roger Wolcott, J. B. Lewis; Samuel Adams, J. B. Lewis; Theodore Lyman, George E. Harrington; Trade School for Girls, Henry S. Treadwell; Warren, George E. Harrington.

Churches—Center Street Baptist, Jamaica Plain, Rev. Philip A. Nordell; Congregational, Wilmington, Capt. James H. Griggs; Congregational, Halifax, J. B. Lewis; First Baptist, Revere, the Rev. George W. Pierce; Methodist Episcopal, Dorchester street, Albert W. Mann; Revere Methodist Episcopal church, Walter S. Parker; South Street Methodist Episcopal church, Lynn, the Rev. G. W. Pierce; St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal, Jamaica Plain, Edward O. Skelton; St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal, Tremont street, J. B. Lewis; Waverly Congregational, J. B. Lewis; schools at Kingston, Mass., the Rev. George W. Pierce; Woburn grange, the Rev. George W. Pierce.

Exercises will be held in Tremont Temple by Edward W. Kinsley post 113, and one of the features of the program will be the chorus singing of 1000 pupils of the Boston public schools.

Following this gathering lunch will be served in the American house, and addresses will be delivered by Col. J. F. Burke, commanding the Old Guard; David I. Walsh, Lieutenant-Governor of the state; John L. Bates, Samuel J. Elder, Samuel L. Powers, J. J. Attridge, councilor.

The work-horse parade on Memorial day will start at 9 a. m. and will be finished by 1 o'clock. The horses can be seen on Commonwealth avenue and on Bay State road before the parade starts. After the horses pass the reviewing stand the parade will proceed eastward on Commonwealth avenue as

BARNARD ENDS SECRET SOCIETIES

NEW YORK—Official announcement has been made by Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College that the faculty has adopted resolutions which are expected to end secret societies at that institution. The action is the result of an investigation which has been going on since last fall, when a committee was appointed to hear testimony and collect all possible evidence as to the advantages and disadvantages of these social organizations.

TOWN TO CELEBRATE CENTENNIAL LAWRENCEBURG, Ind.—The members of the George Washington fire company and the citizens of Harrison, in this (Dearborn) county, are preparing to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the town the first week in July.

CHARLESTOWN PUPILS READING VERSE



Back row, left to right—Beatrice Wood, Eleanor Buswell, Elsie M. Allen, Clifford Forbes, Kenneth Breen; front row—Marion Allen, Marie Strupney, Marion E. Marsh, Catherine Laurence, Kenneth Wiley (flag bearer)

far as Massachusetts avenue, where it will be dismissed.

Automobiles will be excluded from Commonwealth avenue and Bay State road, but carriages will be admitted.

The Mallen park commissioners issued an order that by noon today all games shall cease on all of the public grounds of the city and shall not be played throughout Friday, Memorial day. This order is the result of the agitation of the local patriotic societies of the city.

Silk Flags Presented

Presentation of 23 silk flags was made to the Washington school in the West End this morning by Mrs. Sue Stuart Wadsworth in behalf of the Massachusetts Woman's Relief Corps. On Lincoln's birthday anniversary a presentation of 15 flags was made to this school. Those given today complete the number designated for the school.

This afternoon Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook presents 30 to the Bowditch school in Jamaica Plain and 13 to the Agassiz school in Jamaica Plain for the same organization, it being under Mrs. Holbrook's administration as head of the corps that the money for the flags was raised. Mrs. Holbrook was assisted by Mrs. Wadsworth and Miss Marie B. Shepard, president of the local corps in Jamaica Plain. This morning a flag was presented also to the Rindge Technical school for use on its new athletic field to be dedicated tomorrow.

It is the purpose of the Woman's Relief Corps to see that every public school house in Boston shall have a handsome American flag for each classroom. These are presented usually on the day preceding a patriotic holiday.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Massachusetts railway commission's left North station aboard a special Boston & Maine railway train at 8:4 o'clock this morning for an inspection of branches north of Boston to Lowell, Mass.

The freight department of the Boston & Albany road has received from the Keith Car Company, Sagamore, Mass., 500 steel frame box cars for local service. The Appalachian Mountain Club occupied reserved cars attached to the Boston & Maine road's White mountain express en route to Intervale, N. H.

The Bangor & Aroostook railway private car No. 97 occupied by Gen. Man. John B. Stewart and party, passed through Boston over the Mellen lines today en route from Bangor, Me., to Albany, N. Y.

Fred F. Williams, chief train dispatcher, Boston & Albany road, South station, is spending a 10 days' vacation in camp on Rangeley Lakes, Me.

The private Pullman car Constitution, occupied by James P. Hutchinson and family will pass through Boston over the Mellen lines early tomorrow morning from Philadelphia for York Harbor, Me.

Vice-President Timothy E. Byrnes, in the Boston & Maine railway private car No. 66, arrived at North station from Montpelier, Vt., at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

Boston delegates to the northern Baptist convention at Detroit, Mich., arrived at South station in special Pullmans via New York Central lines at 2:55 o'clock this afternoon.

For the accommodation of holiday patrons all trains having important destinations are run in section from North and South stations today.

The private Pullman car "Rocket" occupied by E. G. Fabri and party will be attached to the Boston & Maine road's Bar Harbor Limited from North Station at 10 o'clock tonight, en route to Mt. Desert Ferry, Me.

On account of dedication of Memorial church at Winchester, N. H., today the Boston & Maine road provided a special train from North station at 7:55 a. m., returning leave Winchester at 7 p. m.

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APPROPRIATION BILL IS AGAIN BEFORE HOUSE

Lower Branch to Resume Debate on Measure Allowing \$1,335,000 for Special Needs of Various State Institutions

OPPOSITION ARISES

Discussion of the blanket appropriation bill which allows \$1,335,000 for special needs of various state institutions, instead of \$2,000,000 asked for, will probably be resumed in the House today.

Opposition to the measure arose when it was reached late yesterday and considerable debate is expected. Representative Hurlbut offered amendments to increase two of the desired appropriations, and Representative Conway raised the point as to whether the nature of the improvements for which much of the money was asked does not require a bond issue. Adjournment cut off further consideration.

After debate the House late yesterday rejected the bill providing that assessors should be appointed by local authorities subject to the state tax commissioner.

In the Senate yesterday the Progressive bill requiring eight-hour shifts for employees in paper mills and other establishments running day and night was rejected.

After reconsidering action in adopting the resolve for an investigation of electric railway in the commonwealth, the Senate amended it so that it applies to lines within the metropolitan district.

The tenement house bill was amended on motion of Senator Bazely to take effect Oct. 1, 1913, and was then engrossed.

The bill increasing the number of free scholarships at the Boston and Worcester technology schools was again rejected by the Senate.

The bill to incorporate the Saugus River Land Company, referred to the next General Court Tuesday, was reconsidered, also the vote refusing to substitute the bill for the adverse report of the committee. The whole matter was postponed to Wednesday.

REDDIG APPEARS IN THE TRIAL OF DYNAMITE CASES

(Continued from page one)

man on that evening. The state contends that this evidence is material and convincing as showing the existence of this conspiracy charged in the indictment now on trial.

Judge Crosby reiterated his former ruling that, inasmuch as it could not be shown that the persons named had participated in the telephone talks referred to, the records of the telephone connections could not be received as competitive evidence.

Another sensation of the morning was the appearance of Orval Reddig, the missing chauffeur. District Attorney Pelletier was not aware of his presence in court until a witness, called to emphasize his absence, announced that the man was even then sitting in court. The prosecutor failed in a systematic endeavor to show that Reddig had left town at the request of the defense. He developed, however, that the chauffeur lives on the Wood Andover estate and pays no rent for his home.

Judge Crosby indicated in granting the prosecutor's motion for a recess until Monday, because his experts had failed to complete their examination of the wool company's books, that he did not intend to take the case away from the jury without evidence for the defense being developed. He called attention to the fact that the state was not through and the defense "probably would need some time," and that he would not grant any further delays, "unless there was some very good reason." He also announced that commencing next week court will sit from 9:30 a. m. until 5 p. m.

James R. Bailey, Jr., who was in charge of the strike situation at Lawrence for the American Woolen Company, was the first government witness today.

Mr. Pelletier asked him if the testimony he had heard refreshed his memory

as to the meeting at Mr. Wood's house in Andover on the night the dynamite was discovered by the Lawrence police, at which other witnesses said he was present.

When on the stand earlier in the trial Mr. Bailey said he could not remember this meeting.

Mr. Hurlbut objected to Mr. Pelletier's question but the court admitted the evidence.

Mr. Bailey said he remembered the meeting, remembered taking the letters from Mr. Wood to the Lawrence newspapers, but didn't remember how he went from Andover to Lawrence.

"When did you see Reddig last?" said the district attorney.

"There he is, sir," said the witness as he pointed out the hitherto missing chauffeur sitting in the courtroom.

Nine more witnesses were called by the commonwealth and sworn.

Reddig, the chauffeur, then took the stand.

"Are you in the pay of William M. Wood?"

"No, sir."

"Have you ever been?"

"Yes, sir, until last November."

"In what capacity?"

"As an automobile driver."

"Where have you been during the last few days?"

The witness then told of going away from his home in Andover up through New Hampshire. He remembered Jan. 19, as it was his birthday. He got Mr. Atteaux at the B. A. A. and took him to Andover. After leaving Mr. Atteaux at Andover he put the car up and went home.

He "couldn't say whether he took the car out or not the next day." He didn't remember taking Bailey over to Lawrence. He drove the Simplex car at the time. He thought Mr. Wood had three other cars at the time.

"What was your business in New Hampshire?"

"I was looking for a good city in which to establish a garage."

"Do you know the clerk of the Eagle house?"

"No, sir."

"Do you remember the clerk that was there?"

"No, sir."

"How did you register there?"

He said he just started to write down his name and didn't finish it.

Mr. Pelletier asked him what he did

COMMERCE BOARD OF LAWRENCE HAS FIRST CIVIC BOOM

LAWRENCE, Mass.—One of the biggest exhibitions of civic pride seen here in some time occurred at the local state armory Wednesday night, when more than 500 business and professional men, manufacturers and citizens gathered at dinner and listened to speeches of the Lawrence that is to be.

The occasion was the result of work of a committee from the newly formed Lawrence Chamber of Commerce. Richard H. Sugatt, a local merchant, led the singing.

Frederic N. Chandler, president of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, former chairman of the Board of Trade, introduced as first speaker Charles E. Bradley, president of the Lawrence Citizens Association. Mr. Bradley spoke briefly upon the urgency of cooperation on the part of every citizen if results were to be expected.

The Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, the next speaker, praised the plan of the Chamber. A telegram from T. E. Byrnes of the New Haven railroad was read, expressing regret at not being able to attend. Among other speakers were W. B. Moore of Detroit, one of the organizers of the Chamber and the Rev. James T. O'Reilly.

William McComit, organizer-in-chief of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, was introduced. He welcomed the business and trade forces of Lawrence. A brief outline was given by him of the plan of action, particular stress being laid upon the individual effort of the citizens. He stated that he had just left the city of Worcester with an organization having a membership of 1500 men constituting the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, until a few weeks ago practically a nonentity as a board of trade such as Lawrence had.

write and he put down on a piece of paper:

"O. A. R. E. D."

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ON FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1913, AT 2 O'CLOCK SHARP

I Will Sell at Public Auction

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

On Waban Hill Road, off Commonwealth Avenue, Chestnut Hill

Lot 36—11,400 square feet, 90 feet front

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These lots are in the finest residential section of Chestnut Hill district, overlooking the Chestnut Hill Reservoir and the country for miles. This section is building up very fast, three new \$15,000 houses are being built adjoining. Property can be reached by taking any Newton Boulevard car to Lake street.

At 4 O'Clock Sharp

I will sell 4 lots on Champa Ave., off Eliot St., Newton Upper Falls. Lots 50 and 60 feet front, located in the best residential part of this district. Electric on Eliot St.

Also on Saturday, May 31, at 2 O'Clock Sharp

On Warwick Road, off Waltham St., West Newton, I will sell 26 HOUSE LOTS, 50x100 feet. These lots are located in rapidly growing section and in an American neighborhood. Free Barge to Sale from the corner of Washington and Waltham Sts., West Newton.

Own a Home and Start by Buying a House Lot at Your Own Price

All of this property must be sold. Don't miss this opportunity to attend a real auction. Liberal terms to be made at sale.

For plans and particulars, address EDMOND M. POULIN, Auctioneer, Room 933, 53 State St., Boston, Mass. Telephone Main 3108.

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FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL
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COMMONWEALTH AVE., 1258—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath. Apply or write Janitor.

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10,000 ACRES hardwood and pine timber; water and rail transportation; easy logging; will cut 8000 feet to acre. H. N. NICHOLS, 640 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

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CALIFORNIA LAND; send for catalogue; properties in all counties; valuable, reliable information. C. M. WOOSTER CO., Phoenix Bldg., San Francisco.

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TO SELL OR LEASE—Modern home and nine acres; ornamental trees, shrubs, fruit, berries, etc.; exceptionally desirable; one mile from station; one hour from New York city. E. A. MINN, 101 East Allendale at Allendale, N. Y.

WEST NEWTON—For sale, house 372 Waltham st.; 9 rooms and bath; 5000 feet land; sunny; well built; best of location and neighborhood; will be open Friday the 30th. FRANCIS NEWHALL.

SUMMER PROPERTY

SUMMER HOME—Forty-five miles from Boston, in a most delightful location; eighty acres of land, good for every form of cultivation; fine old farm house surrounded by large maple trees; desirable; good reason for selling; no agents. Address G. F. DUGGIN, Bucksport, Maine.

South Shore Cape Cod—TO LET—Completely furnished for season of 1913; a fine colonial room house; terms reasonable. Address R. B. SEW-ALL, 45 Fletcher st., Roslindale, Mass.

Several Nice Cottages to Rent near Kennerly Station, Hull, Mass., open for inspection May 30. J. E. BERRICK.

TO LET—Medford for the summer; airy and attractive; four house, 8 rooms, all improvements; good piazzas, shady yard; min. to cars; moderate price; to careful tenants. Apply at 46 Pearl st., Medford. Tel. Medford 251-4.

SWAMPSCOTT overlooking King's beach, to let for season furnished house with garage. 15 Eastern ave., Lynn.

SUMMER PROPERTY—MICHIGAN

FOR SALE—Best located summer home, two hours from Chicago; surrounded by Edgewater Estates on East Shore Lake Michigan; adjoining beautiful EDGEWATER CLUB, OPEN MAY 20TH TO SEPT. 20. High class at reasonable cost. EDGWATER CO., 1528 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago. Tel. Central 1426.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's country home, Lake Shore drive, 2 1/2 miles south of St. Joseph, Mich.; 100 acres; 12 rooms; 2 acres fruit. L. C. BONEY, 1540 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

Advertise in The Monitor Classified Pages if you wish to have Results

FARM LANDS—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM the Canadian Pacific; one-twentieth down—balance in 10 equal annual payments; loan up to \$2000 to improve your farm; can be held off in 20 years; six per cent interest; good, rich land in Western Canada—for every kind of farming—from \$15 to \$30 an acre; we offer only to farmers or men who will actually occupy or improve the land; we supply best live stock at actual cost—give the benefit of expert work on our demonstration farms—equip you with a Ready-Made farm prepared by our Agricultural Experts if you don't want to wait for a crop; all these lands, on or near railways—near established towns; FREE BOOKLETS on Manitoba, Alberta or Saskatchewan. Address R. J. HOINTON, Colonization Agent, 112 West Adams St., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE—MARYLAND

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS in the state of Maryland, consisting of 160 acres, beautifully located half way between Baltimore and Washington, on the boulevard, electric line running through property, steam cars convenient; adjoining property has been subdivided into city lots; large colored house of 12 rooms, bath, h. w. b., modern in every detail; barn and other outbuildings; about 50 acres of land, crops of wheat, corn and rye included; this farm has to be seen to be appreciated, being nicely located; price only \$25,000. Immediate possession. Price only \$25,000. See it on bargain in a high class farm. W. P. McDERMOTT, Kenosia Bldg., 11th and G, Washington, D. C.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

GREENHOUSE BUSINESS, long established, with beautiful residence connected, for much less than cost. See 7 photos at CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, Boston.

"ELMDALE FARM." Near Shornubon station, 124 acres, cuts 15 tons hay, kept 30 cattle and 3 horses, 1000 cords wood and 2000 telephone poles, fully \$2000 worth wood; 2-story house 12 rooms, furnace, home, etc.; 3000 sq. ft. stable, tool shed, poultry, engine houses, dairy, etc.; good repair. Price \$12,000, part cash. Apply to owner, N. H. DUGLAS, on premises.

MIST SELL—30 acres, \$1200, \$600 cash, lake fishing, cuts 15 tons hay with milk, chine, keep 8 cows and team, plenty wood and fruit; house 7 rooms; fine barn, 12 stalls; 4 horse stalls; garage, poultry; on auto road; rare bargain. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, Boston; R. C. FLANDERS at Warner station, arrival 7:55 train, unusual Boston between Concord and Lake Sunapee.

SUMMER PROPERTY—DENVER, CO. TWO ROCKY MOUNTAIN COTTAGES—One 5 rooms, wide porch, running water, fine place; one 3 rooms, porch, spring water, both furnished for housekeeping; glorious view; cool resting places. E. MANN, 1120 Pearl st., Denver, Col.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 228 Washington St.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 430 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

CLEVELAND ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave their advertisements at 728 Osborne Building

PEANUTS—CLEVELAND

PEANUTS—CLEVELAND

Do you know that you can hardly stop eating when once you get the flavor of ELEPHANT SALTED PEANUTS in your mouth? Just the big clean meats—without the skins—roasted to a golden brown. As a relish—more delicious than salted almonds. If your dealer can't supply you send 30c for a generous party size package and a sample package.

SUPERIOR PEANUT COMPANY
CLEVELAND, O.

BANKS—CLEVELAND, O.



The Cleveland Trust Company

ARCHITECTS—CLEVELAND, O.

Eddie 1390 R-Crest, 881 L

Edw. G. Hatch

ARCHITECT

269 Rozelle av., E. CLEVELAND, OHIO

BONDS—CLEVELAND

Gulf, Florida & Alabama Ry. Co.

1st 5s, 1901

\$1,000—5% 1st mfg. Bond For \$500 and

1000—par value Common accrued int.

W. S. SNYDER & CO.

HIPPODROME BUILDING

Members Cleveland Stock Exchange

PATENTS—CLEVELAND

PATENTS PROCURED

and ideas developed. Can we help you? For information ad-

dress C. B. SMITH, 411-12 Prospect

Hippodrome, Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND

Merchants may get directly in touch

with the Monitor's local representa-

tive, located at

728 OSBORN BLDG.,

CLEVELAND, O.

BOARD AND ROOMS

NICELY furnished rooms with excellent

board in refined private family of two

adults; refs. exchanged. Phone Don 337-7.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1808 First National Bank Bldg.

PIANOS—CINCINNATI

CECILIAN and other PLAYER PIANOS

The EVERETT

JOHN CHURCH, HARVARD

and DAYTON PIANOS

The Church-Beinkamp Co.

A safe, dependable and easy place to buy

a Piano or Player Piano.

S. E. Fourth and Elm Sts., CINCINNATI

CLEANING AND DYEING

ATTENTION—We clean and dye all

kinds of garments and clean articles

equal to new; prices cheerfully submitted

if desired; parcel post packages prepaid;

all express charges and packing

to \$5.00 we pay both ways. Use the parcel

post when you can. THE FRENCH BROS.

201 DRY CLEANING CO., Cincinnati, O.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.—CINCINNATI

BUY

Bankhardt's

TRUNKS

LEATHER GOODS

438-440 RACE ST.

SHARPENING KEEN-EDGE TOOLS

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES a specialty,

sharpened superbly, all kinds 25c dozen.

J. H. SIMONS, 327A East 6th st., Cin-

cinnati, Ohio.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring re-

turns. A telephone call to 430 Back Bay

will give you information as to terms.

Sims

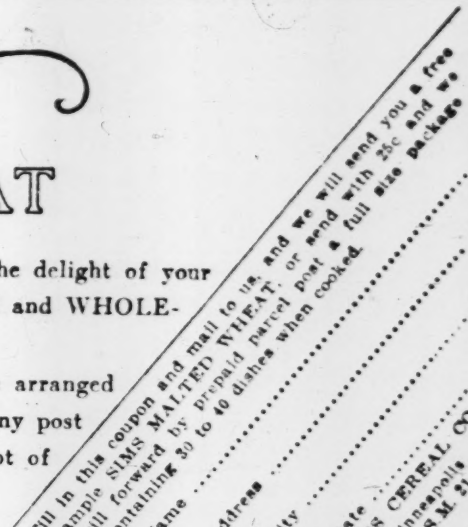
TRADE MARK

MALTED WHEAT

Will be awarded a regular place on your breakfast menu, to the delight of your whole family, once you learn of its DELIGHTFUL FLAVOR and WHOLE-SOME NOURISHING qualities.

As a part of our 1913 advertising appropriation, we have arranged to send a full sized package of SIMS MALTED WHEAT to any post office address in the U. S. A. via prepaid parcel post on receipt of 25 cents, if your grocer fails to supply it.

(Send coin or parcel postage.)



STORES AND OFFICES

Most Desirable Store

On Boylston st., near Arlington; excellent show window, busy side of street; 15 ft. deep; 2 stories high in rear; one studio with bath. Apply Elliot Hall Bldg., Tel. Back Bay 620, 384 Boylston st.

ROOMS

BATAVIA ST., 16—Large front room up one flight; also single room on top floor. Back Bay 408-W.

BATAVIA ST., 18—Sunny room on bath room floor, back; 2 nice closets; modern house.

CAMBRIDGE Y. M. C. A., 820 Mass. ave., single and double rooms to rent for men; electric light, shower baths; six minutes to Park st.

WINTHROP—Desirable rooms near Winthrop Beach, with or without board; Protestant family. Write E. E. BOWMAN, room 7, 8 Congress st., Boston, Mass.

WINTHROP HIGHLANDS—Furnished rooms for the summer or permanently; near shore and station. Apply at 36 Sagamore ave.

BOARD AND ROOMS—PITTSBURGH

ROOM AND BOARD—With comforts of liberal home, 3255 Ellsworth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

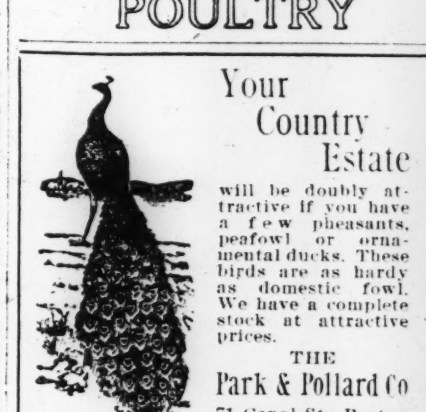
SUMMER BOARD

SUMMER BOARDERS—Wanted in quiet, pleasant country home on the bank of Kennebec river, Maine; can accommodate pets; information given. Albert C. A. GOULD, 8 Water st., Randolph, Gardner, Me.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

400 MANHATTAN AV. (11th st.)—Sunny single room or suite; southern exposure; all conveniences; dining room in house. DENNIS.

POULTRY



Your Country Estate

will be doubly attractive if you have a few pheasants, peafowl or ornamental ducks. These birds are as hardy as domestic fowl.

We have a complete stock at attractive prices.

THE Park & Pollard Co.

71 Canal St., Boston

STORAGE

SUFFOLK Storage Warehouse Company
100 NORTHAMPTON ST.
Near Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Packers and Forwarders of Household Effects, Plants, Wagonloads, etc. Estimates Furnished Without Charge. 97 separately locked rooms for storage; also a well appointed steam heated Piano and Art Room.
Telephone Roxbury 323

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

GENUINE MARZIPAN
The delicious German confection in plain or natural colored fruit forms. Prepared from granulated almonds. \$1.00 a lb., postpaid; 1/2 lb. 55c. C. A. SCHULTZ, 1437 Wells st., Chicago. Tel. North 1706.

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

81 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON

TAILORS

CORRECT DRESS

Indicates

SOUTHERN STATES

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Ten good barbers. Apply by letter only. B. WILLIMAN, 56 Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Shoemaker on new work and repairing. Apply or write M. L. RODEY, Ellicott City, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

EXPERT in mail sales, with extensive

experience both mercantile and financial will consider proposition from progressive firm. C. L. FLEET, 1045 Brantly, Baltimore, Md.

PLUMBER'S HELPER wants position own tools; can do some lead work; some experience in steam and hot water heating. R. L. PICKENS, 119 Allen av., Jackson, Tenn.

SALESMAN, first class, 9 years' experience, desires position in line of

YOUNG MAN (28) desires position in New York or Boston; willing, obliging, good person; writes, shorthand, good typist. **J. D. HARRIS**, 48 Randolph pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
 AMERICAN WOMAN, thoroughly experienced, wishes position as housekeeper for people employed; would consider general work; no washing; Chicago or New Orleans. MRS. ROSE TEMPLETON, Port Hudson, La. 28

KINDERGARTEN TEACHER, graduate

SECRETARY-ACCOUNTANT — Young woman, 8 years' legal and financial experience, letter-perfect stenographer, desired position where can use her talents. Write to: M. HOFSTETTER, 3652 W. 4th St., Austin, Tex.

Non Immateral. MTSS G. MATZ, 1413
N. Harrison st., Wilmington, Del. 4

WANTED-Position by a neat colored
girl, as maid in summer resort hotel, wait-
ress or nurserymaid, with good people,
willing to travel to suit parties; possi-
bly, reliable and experienced. Address
EULA L. DRAKEFORD, C6A Fort st.,
Atlanta, Ga. 29

WESTERN STATES
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
BOOKKEEPER, experienced, first-class references, desires position with metal mining company. EMIL ALBRECHT, 630 7th av., Denver, Col. 28
ENGINEER, wants position with

Light plant or pumping station; first class; 4 years' experience; steam or gasoline. CHARLES REIMAN, Manhattan.
29

POSITION wanted as special agent, time-keeper, or a hotel position in central or western state. R. WALLACE, Box 433, Watertown, S. D.
2

YOUNG MAN (Spaniard), college grad.

ate, mastering both English and Spanish. desires position as translator or interpreter. Traveling preferred; good references. NEMECIO BAROS, 212 N. Coml. st., Trinidad, Col.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER with two children wants position on ranch; reason-

PACIFIC COAST
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
BOOKKEEPER OR SALESMAN wants

osition; 2 years' local experience; good references; 23. WM. WARD, 944 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Cal. Phone FG028. 1

GARAGE POSITION WANTED By a young man with moderate experience; no object; good references. W. H. WIEGER, 334 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Cal. 3

RELIABLE MAN under 40, common

WANTED—Position by an experienced gardener. Address **GIHEI KARIYA**, 2215 E. Valley St., Pasadena, Cal.

WANTED—Position by first-class landscape gardener and florist, in Pasadena or vicinity preferred; good references. **II**

REMER, Altdadena, Cal. 3
WANTED—Steady gardening by experienced man (30); temperate; married. Address ADELBERT ROATCH, R. D. 1, 1724 Pasadena, Cal. 1
WANTED—Work by experienced painter and paperhanger; care of property solicited. Address JOHN TAYLOR, 225 North Fernon av., Pasadena, Cal. 2
YOUNG MAN (22), with good 2

Wholesale and retail salesman, good record as
not afraid of work; excellent references.
LAURENCE P. TAYLOR, 208 W. 1st
st., Los Angeles, Cal. J

YOUNG MAN (33) wants position in
grocery store or wholesale house; willing
worker; strictly temperate and reliable; Pa-
cific coast preferred. Address: DAVID
FREDERICKSON, Goldfield, Nev. 4

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

LADY wishes position—as teacher of piano in institution, school or private home; will oversee young children during practice hour; Leschetizky method. **BERTHA SSENDEIN**, 3618 Morgan av., Los Angeles, Cal.; Home phone 25337. 28

LADY, experienced in shampooing, hair-dressing, hair-creaming and

STENOGRAPHER and assistant book-
keeper; experienced, wishes responsible po-
sition; capable of taking charge of office
work; neat, accurate work; would leave
for C. CATHERINE HARTZELL, Studio
tel. Berkeley, Cal. 2

WANTED—By refined, competent woman, position as housekeeper for an elderly adult, as lady's companion, or as caregiver in Altadena or the mountains; small remuneration, good home being more essential; local references. MISS A. LIETH, North El Molino av., Pasadena, Cal. 28

ANADA — FOREIGN

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER, secretary or auditor; situation wanted by American familiar with far east; thoroughly experienced. Address A. O'D. GOURDIN, Esq., 61 Robinson

Hongkong, China. 3
OST OF RESPONSIBILITY WANTED
y gentleman (23); 4 years' solicitor's
ence. HAROLD YOUNG, "Drumclog"
nd Parade, Brighton, England. 5
OUNG GERMAN seeks situation in
ain; general office work; fair knowledge
English; experience in bookkeeping.
RMANN HILLE, 33 Gt. Western rd.,
agow, England. 2

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
HOUSEKEEPER, with girl aged 5½ yrs.,
res. position; good plain cook; neat and
able. F. WICKENDEN, 2116 Maple st.,
Silsano, Vancouver, B. C. 3

s. A telephone call to 4370 back Bay
give you information as to terms.

to people
in every
section of
the country

**MONITOR'S
EMPLOYMENT
COLUMNS**

**Free One Week.
Coupon on Page Two.**

BOOKKEEPER, general office
Chicago firm for 10 years.
A. ANDERSON, 1330 Early av., Chi-
cago.
EXPERIENCED SALESMAN wants po-
sition with a live real estate or mortgage
company. Growing western city.
on road. W. B. WARKNO, 715
se Blvd., Cleveland, O.
BUSINESSMAN SPEAKING BUSINESS MAN-
na, good executive, desires agency, or sim-
ilar position. DOERING, 1758 N.
Maple st., Chicago.
ACCOUNTANT-HELPER desires position
with railroad shops. JAMES MURRAY, Elk
St., State st., Chicago.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER, expert
mechanic and estimator, desires position
with railroad.

SOUTHERN STATES
HELP WANTED—MALE
LABORERS wanted: 4 good strong men (6) to erect timber and do general work; also (6) framers and a sawyer; good wages and (6) good food; apply to STEWART JESSOP, Ash- (6) land, Md. Tel. Connersville 35 28
PHOTOGRAPHER Good, rapid re- (6) sults and plate developer; steady posi- (6) tion and good wages. M. E. RARRICK, 125 (6) E. Main St., Sta. 1, Charlottesville, Va. 5
PAINTER Chalksburg, Va. 5

last cast; thoroughly experienced. Ad-
 dress: G. L. GILIN, Esq., 61 Robinson
 Hong Kong, China. 3

HOST OF RESPONSIBILITY WANTED
 gentleman (23); 4 years' solicitor's
 experience. HAROLD YOUNG, "Drumclough"
 5, Victoria Road, London, England. 3

HOUSEWIFE, GERMAN situation in
 plain; general office work; fair knowledge
 English; experience in bookkeeping.
 ERMANN HILL, 33 St. Westeru rd.
 Mogow, Engle. 3

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER, with girl aged 5½ yrs.,
 free position; good plain cook; neat and
 reliable. F. WICKENDEN, 2116 Maple st.,
 Milbano, Vancouver, B. C. 3

Tracing in Stocks Quiet and Prices Lower

HOLIDAY TONE DISCERNED IN STOCK MARKET

Traders Not Inclined to Extend Commitments on Either Side and Business on the Exchanges Is Exceedingly Narrow

LOCALS FEATURELESS

In anticipation of the holidays traders in the securities markets were inclined more than ever to move cautiously. Early transactions were unimportant. The New York market was very narrow and price changes were small. Several stocks sold ex-dividend. Among them were Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, Norfolk & Western, General Electric, Laclede Gas preferred and common, Lackawanna Steel preferred, and American Express.

There was the usual discussion of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution, but nothing to inspire either buying or selling. It was altogether a perfunctory affair. Canadian Pacific was the weakest feature. The general tone was heavy at the end of the first half hour.

The local market was featureless in the early trading.

Canadian Pacific opened ex-dividend of \$2 at 228, compared with 230 1/2 last night and declined to 225 1/2 before mid-day. The St. Louis & San Francisco stocks were weak, but some improvement was made in the bonds. The common opened unchanged at 4 and sold off to 3 1/2. The second preferred opened off 1/4 at 7 1/4 and declined a point further. The first preferred opened unchanged at 13 and sagged off a good fraction. The general lines opened up a point at 33 and advanced more than a point further.

The refining opened up 2 points at 68. Texas & Pacific was weak. North American opened up 1/4 at 69 1/2 and improved more than a point further.

On the local exchange Osceola opened up a point at 85 and advanced a point further. General Electric was ex-dividend of \$2 at the opening at 137, compared with last night's closing of 138 1/2 and sagged off a good fraction. There was a transaction for cash at 139.

Missouri Pacific turned heavy in the early afternoon. Southern Railway was erratic. Boston Elevated advanced 2 points on the local exchange. Prices generally were firm at the beginning of the last hour.

ADVANCES IN STEEL PIPE

PITTSBURGH—National Tube Company has advanced merchant steel pipe and line pipe 1/2 point, or 81 cent per ton, following advance April 12 of 1/2 point in merchant pipe, and rearrangement in line pipe which amounted to almost as great an advance. These advances in pipe are made partly to stimulate specifying on contracts. Last year there were less advances on pipe than on most finished steel products, and two advances this year now bring pipe more into line with other finished steel products.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par. Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

	1912	1913
Exchanges	\$20,262,775	Holiday
Balances	1,148,510	Holiday

United States subtreasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$46,293.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Ry 38 1/2, Canonia Steel 46, Electric Star Bat 47 1/2, Gen Asphalt 77 1/2, Lehigh Nav 77 1/2, Lehigh Valley 77 1/2, Pennsylvania Steel 63, Philadelphia Co 42 1/2, Philadelphia Co 40, Philadelphia Elec 22 1/2, Philadelphia Rap Tr 23 1/2, Philadelphia Tract 82 1/2, Union Tract 50 1/2, United Gas Imp 53 1/2.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Friday; moderate northwest to west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Friday; except showers tonight in Maine; moderate northwesterly winds.

The eastern depression overpicks the Atlantic slope from the maritime provinces to Georgia, with the lowest barometer at Eastport. The western low forms a trough from Ontario southwesterly to Mexico. Pressure is high over the north Pacific slope and near the average in the lake regions and thence south to the Gulf of Mexico. There is much unsettled weather over the rest of the country, generally without rain excepting some showers in the Northwest. The temperature changes are unimportant.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 57.12 noon 64. Average temperature yesterday, 50.

IN OTHER CITIES

(Maximum)

Washington	68
New York	68
Pittsburgh	70
San Francisco	56
St. Louis	58
Buffalo	58
Albany	58
Philadelphia	58
Chicago	58
Denver	58
Kansas City	58
St. Paul	58
San Francisco	58

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:11. Moon sets 7:31. 6:00 a. m., 6:41 p. m. Length of day, 13:50. LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:41 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alb. Ind. pt 5 pd	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Amalgamated	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am. Can.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am. C. & P.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am. Express	160	160	160	160
Am. Linsseed Oil	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am. Loco.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am. Smelting	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am. Sugar	110	110	110	110
Am. Writing P. pt	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Anacosta	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Atchafalpa	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Atchafalpa	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
At Coast Line	121	121	121	121
Atch & Ohio	68	68	68	68
Atch & Ohio	79	79	79	79
Brooklyn R. T.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Interior C. Co.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
At Petrol	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
At Petrol	66	66	66	66
At Petrol	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
At Petrol	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
At Leather	91	91	91	91
Atches & Ohio	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Atches & Ohio	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Atches & Ohio	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Atches & Ohio	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Atches & Ohio	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Atches & Ohio	21	21	21	21
Atches & Ohio	10	10	10	10
Atches & Ohio	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Atches & Ohio	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Atches & Ohio	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Atches & Ohio	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Atches & Ohio	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Atches & Ohio	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Atches & Ohio	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Atches & Ohio	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Atches & Ohio	2	2	2	2
Atches & Ohio	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Atches & Ohio	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Atches & Ohio	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Atches & Ohio	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Atches & Ohio	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Atches & Ohio	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Atches & Ohio	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Atches & Ohio	15	15	15	15
Atches & Ohio	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Atches & Ohio	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atches & Ohio	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Atches & Ohio	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Atches & Ohio	102	102	102	102
Atches & Ohio	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Atches & Ohio	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Atches & Ohio	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Atches & Ohio	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Atches & Ohio	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Atches & Ohio	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Atches & Ohio	15	15	15	15
Atches & Ohio	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atches & Ohio	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Atches & Ohio	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Atches & Ohio	102	102	102	102
Atches & Ohio	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Atches & Ohio	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Atches & Ohio	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Atches & Ohio	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Atches & Ohio	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Atches & Ohio	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Atches & Ohio	15	15	15	15
Atches & Ohio	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atches & Ohio	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Atches & Ohio	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Atches & Ohio	102	102	102	102
Atches & Ohio	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Atches & Ohio	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Atches & Ohio	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Atches & Ohio	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Atches & Ohio	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Atches & Ohio	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Atches & Ohio	15	15	15	15
Atches & Ohio	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atches & Ohio	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Atches & Ohio	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Atches & Ohio	102	102	102	102
Atches & Ohio	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Atches & Ohio	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Atches & Ohio	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Atches & Ohio	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Atches & Ohio	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Atches & Ohio	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Atches & Ohio	15	15	15	15
Atches & Ohio	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atches & Ohio	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Atches & Ohio	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Atches & Ohio	102	102	102	102
Atches & Ohio	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Atches & Ohio	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Atches & Ohio	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Atches & Ohio	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Atches & Ohio	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Atches & Ohio	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Atches & Ohio	15	15	15	15
Atches & Ohio	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atches & Ohio	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Atches & Ohio	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Atches & Ohio	102	102	102	102
Atches & Ohio	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Atches & Ohio	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Atches & Ohio	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Atches & Ohio	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Atches & Ohio	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Atches & Ohio	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Atches & Ohio	15	15	15	15
Atches & Ohio	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atches & Ohio	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Atches & Ohio	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Atches & Ohio	102	102	102	102
Atches & Ohio	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Atches & Ohio	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Atches & Ohio	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Atches & Ohio	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Atches & Ohio	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Atches & Ohio	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Atches & Ohio	15	15	15	15
Atches & Ohio	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atches & Ohio	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Atches & Ohio	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Atches & Ohio	102	102	102	102
Atches & Ohio	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Atches & Ohio	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Atches & Ohio	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Atches & Ohio	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Atches & Ohio	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Atches & Ohio	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
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Atches & Ohio	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atches & Ohio	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
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Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
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Atches & Ohio	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
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Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
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Atches & Ohio	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
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Atches & Ohio	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Atches & Ohio	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Atches & Ohio	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Atches & Ohio	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Atches & Ohio	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Atches & Ohio	15	15	15	15
Atches & Ohio	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atches & Ohio	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Atches & Ohio	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
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Atches & Ohio	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Atches & Ohio	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Atches & Ohio	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Atches & Ohio	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Atches & Ohio	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	

News of the Financial and Industrial World

IMPORTANCE OF A SOUND BANKING LAW IS SET FORTH

Reformation of Currency System in United States Generally Recognized as Urgent—New Haven Chamber of Commerce Hears Address on the Subject

NEW HAVEN—The importance of a sound banking bill was discussed Wednesday evening before the New Haven Chamber of Commerce by William C. Cornwell, who said among other things: "There is an almost universal demand in the United States to have the currency reformed."

This is encouraging. Because we have the worst system in the world, weak, inefficient and dangerous.

But until a short time ago people did not know it. Now everybody seems to know it.

This is due to several things: To the studies for two years by the monetary commission of systems of other countries; to the campaign of education which has been carried on with much energy for the last two years or more.

But I think the thing that had most to do with the universal conviction that our banking and currency system must be reformed, is due to President Wilson's firm stand on the subject. He is the first President we have had in 50 years who has had the backbone to stand up and insist that we must have banking and currency reform.

And, because of that, we are going to get it, and I believe, get it soon.

Our present system is no system at all, from a real banking standpoint.

Any sound system to meet modern requirements must do three things:

1. It must concentrate the gold reserves.
2. It must make it possible to convert sound commercial banking assets into cash.
3. It must furnish an elastic currency.

Our present system scatters the reserves throughout 29,000 banks.

It permits commercial assets to lie useless in 29,000 bank vaults because there is no place to turn them into cash.

It furnishes a currency which, instead of increasing in volume when it is needed for business purposes and dying out when the need is over, does just the opposite; is rigid and irreducible in amount, constantly grows larger without the slightest regard to business wants, and would drive out all the gold in the country if we were not such an overwhelmingly rich producing country.

With no great central controlling system, we have no way of bringing gold into the country, when we most need it, or of preventing its outflow when we cannot spare it. France, for instance, takes our gold, as shown by the recent shipments, at a time when exchange is against such an operation and reserves are low, and we are helpless to stop it. Our supply is at the mercy of the world.

The bad effects which are most apparent of this system or lack of system under which for 50 years we have been simply enduring the most uncomfortable and dangerous financial condition, are those which show themselves every year at harvest time, and whenever an unusual credit crisis confronts us.

In the fall when the crop is to be moved the whole country is almost invariably under pressure. This is because there is no elasticity to our currency and our credit, and money becoming tied up during the easier seasons of the year, not only in speculation but in commercial loans to good business enterprises, must be pulled out by main force in the fall and sent to the fields. All other legitimate business suffers until this movement is over with.

But worse even than this, every so often we are crowded into danger and disaster and irresistibly swept into the whirlpool of some destructive, overwhelming crisis. Such was the panic of 1907, and with such panics we have been regularly cursed every 10 and 20 years. These crises have smashed the machinery of business, wiping out countless millions of dollars of value in their destructive paths, and forced long periods of hard times.

At such times is evidenced the tremendous disadvantage of lack of cooperation and the absence of a great gold reserve stored at one center to not alone cure panics but to actually prevent them. Under these conditions every bank in the country begins a mad struggle to protect its own reserve and starts calling in loans, adding to the general disaster.

After the panic of 1907 the national monetary commission was appointed and the members began a most thorough and exhaustive study by investigation in Europe of the methods of other countries, and through expert and financial testimony. Their work extended over a period of years.

The result of their deliberations was the formulation and presentation of a bill providing an economic remedy, workable and efficient, and which has the merit of being founded on an extension of the existing banking outfit. This bill incorporated all the banks of the country into local associations, these in turn electing a head branch in each of 15 districts into which the whole of the United States would be divided, the branches to elect a central reserve association at Washington, where the gold of the country would be gathered in a tremendously strong reserve and here, and at the branches, the commercial assets of the bank (under the present lack of system completely frozen in the bank vaults) could be readily turned into paper bank

notes to meet the requirements of the business of the country. These notes would be retired as the need diminished, thus making an automatic response to the rise and fall in the volume of business, requiring the use of such bank notes.

On some such plan any reform must probably be modeled, but the determined prejudice of a great part of the public against what has been called the "money trust" has led to criticism of the monetary commission's plan, on the ground that the central reserve association would be controlled by powerful interests, allied with the leaders of finance in this country. That this is an unjust and prejudiced view I wish to show by means of charts, because, although under the new administration the exact plan of the monetary commission will not be adopted, it is, nevertheless, well to understand the original plan as a basis of forming a creditable opinion on future proposals.

The bankers of the country are in favor of any plan which will do the three things mentioned at the outset; namely, that will concentrate the gold reserves; make it possible to convert sound commercial assets into cash, and furnish an elastic currency redeemable in gold. The committee on banking and currency of the Congress are helped in by the provisions of the Democratic platform, which are against the Aldrich plan or a central bank. Fortunately, this does not forbid a sound system on other lines.

The plan of these committees is not yet formulated, but there is good basis for belief that something like the following will be the main features:

The formation in each of 20 or 30 districts into which the United States will be divided, of what is described as regional reserve associations. At these various points the gold reserves of the banks included in the region will be kept, and through these regional reserve associations commercial assets will be turned into bank notes, redeemable in gold and based upon these assets, such bank notes to be turned over to the banks applying for them at any time. These various regional reserve associations will be subject to the direction of a central board of control, at Washington—a body of men elected or appointed, comprising government officials and business men, who shall direct the general operations of the regional reserves throughout the country.

The present bank notes which are secured by government bonds are to be gradually retired by substitution of these asset bank notes. Probably a discount market will be inaugurated by allowing banks to accept paper based on commercial transactions, for their customers. This may be as far as the proposition will go, and it will be noted that the plan, as far as it does go, is sound, utilizes the present bank machinery, will relieve pressure for currency in active seasons, and will, to a extent, concentrate the gold reserves of the country, creating a number of reserve-machines, which, under the direction of the board of control, at Washington, can, however inconveniently, be used to regulate interest rates and to control the inflow and outflow of gold to and from the United States.

It is not for us now to consider the details of the plan. What must be impressed is the importance of the immediate passage of a sound banking bill, which shall be efficient to place our banking and currency system at once in position to meet successfully the tremendous strain which now exists and which will grow more serious as the fall comes on, especially if the volume of the business of the country does not materially diminish.

This is not a time to let politics or individual ideas conflict with action for the general good.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, May 29)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Cincinnati—Jos. Piezuch; Thörn. Cleveland—S. A. Price; Thörn. Cleveland—C. W. Wolfman; Thörn. Des Moines—H. Seymour; Thörn. Detroit—H. S. Shockey; Thörn. Indianapolis—J. S. Speshard; Thörn. Nashville—Edward Cooper; Thörn. New York—C. S. Heath; Thörn. Louisville—B. B. Davis; Thörn. Philadelphia—A. H. Gueffert; Thörn. Richmond—C. B. Snow; W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour. Springfield, Mass.—W. F. Irie; Thörn. Washington, D. C.—E. L. Burns; Thörn.

LEATHER BUYERS
Dorane, N. J.—A. C. Ridgway; U. S. Koroewestheim, Ger.—Jacob Sigle of Jacob Sigle & Co.; Tour.
Leicester, Eng.—W. R. Box and Mr. Baxter of Baxter & Co.; Essex.
Liverpool, Eng.—A. L. Davison of J. C. Gale & Co.; 27 South St.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Geo. Harsh of Harsh & Edmunds; Tour.
Milwaukee, Wis.—F. J. Mayer of F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.; Tour.
Ponce, P. R.—P. J. Lehman of P. J. Lehman, Inc.; 210 Essex St.
Racine, Wis.—E. C. Gott and C. H. Davies; U. S.
Riverside, N. J.—Frederick E. Reir; U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—Frank Rand of International Shoe Co.; Tour.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. H. McElroy of Burrows, Jones & Dyer; Tour.
Waterford, Pa.—C. W. Capelle; U. S.
The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

MR. BRANDEIS' VIEW OF 'FRISCO RECEIVERSHIP

"Insatiable expansion at any cost" was the real reason why the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad system was thrown into the hands of a receiver, according to Louis D. Brandeis, he said:

"The St. Louis & San Francisco railroad receivership, like the present condition of the New Haven and of the Boston & Maine railroad will be valuable lessons on the folly of business purchased at high cost, or indeed of business purchased at any cost, even if it be because there is a unit of greatest efficiency—a point beyond which the efficiency of both financial and operating management diminishes with increasing size, and that limit was far exceeded by the 'Frisco' just as it was by the New Haven."

"If the lesson of the 'Frisco' is taken to heart, its misfortunes will prove a blessing to the railroads of the whole country and both investors and the general public will be the gainers."

NEW YORK—B. F. Yoakum, chairman of board of St. Louis & San Francisco railroad who returned from St. Louis Wednesday night, has made the following statement:

"Several causes led to the receivership. The property served the best of the southwestern territory. New traffic is developing on every mile of the road, and we will all turn in with renewed efforts to bring it out and to protect every interest in every way possible."

"The company's securities are all safe and the stock will be worth more than ever. It will only take a little time to demonstrate this."

"An amicable adjustment with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois will no doubt be made which will be to the mutual interest of both and friendly traffic relations continue feeding each other as heretofore."

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Reading Co.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Receipts	\$1,235,118	\$1,287,465	\$1,350,480	\$1,401,628	\$1,452,776	\$1,503,924	\$1,555,072	\$1,606,220	\$1,657,368	\$15,000,000
Expenses	\$830,480	\$850,000	\$870,000	\$890,000	\$910,000	\$930,000	\$950,000	\$970,000	\$990,000	\$8,500,000
Net earnings	\$404,638	\$437,465	\$480,480	\$511,628	\$542,776	\$573,924	\$605,072	\$636,220	\$667,368	\$6,500,000

Coal & Iron Co.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Receipts	\$1,100,226	\$1,150,226	\$1,200,226	\$1,250,226	\$1,300,226	\$1,350,226	\$1,400,226	\$1,450,226	\$1,500,226	\$12,500,000
Expenses	\$600,000	\$620,000	\$640,000	\$660,000	\$680,000	\$700,000	\$720,000	\$740,000	\$760,000	\$6,500,000
Net earnings	\$500,226	\$530,226	\$560,226	\$590,226	\$620,226	\$650,226	\$680,226	\$710,226	\$740,226	\$6,000,000

Reading Co.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Receipts	\$1,100,226	\$1,150,226	\$1,200,226	\$1,250,226	\$1,300,226	\$1,350,226	\$1,400,226	\$1,450,226	\$1,500,226	\$12,500,000
Expenses	\$600,000	\$620,000	\$640,000	\$660,000	\$680,000	\$700,000	\$720,000	\$740,000	\$760,000	\$6,500,000
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Receipts	\$1,100,226	\$1,150,226	\$1,200,226	\$1,250,226	\$1,300,226	\$1,350,226	\$1,400,226	\$1,450,226	\$1,500,226	\$12,500,000
Expenses	\$600,000	\$620,000	\$640,000	\$660,000	\$680,000	\$700,000	\$720,000	\$740,000	\$760,000	\$6,500,000
Net earnings	\$500,226	\$530,226	\$560,226	\$590,226	\$620,226	\$650,226	\$680,226	\$710,226	\$740,226	\$6,000,000

Reading Co.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Receipts	\$1,100,226	\$1,150,226	\$1,200,226	\$1,250,226	\$1,300,226	\$1,350,226	\$1,400,226	\$1,450,226	\$1,500,226	\$12,500,000
Expenses	\$600,000	\$620,000	\$640,000	\$660,000	\$680,000	\$700,000	\$720,000	\$740,000	\$760,000	\$6,500,000
Net earnings	\$500,226	\$530,226	\$560,226	\$590,226	\$620,226	\$650,226	\$680,226	\$710,226	\$740,226	\$6,000,000

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Expenses	\$600,000	\$620,000	\$640,000	\$660,000	\$680,000	\$700,000	\$720,000	\$740,000	\$760,000	\$6,500,000
Net earnings	\$500,226	\$530,226	\$560,226	\$590,226	\$620,226	\$650,226	\$680,226	\$710,226	\$740,226	\$6,000,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 32 per cent against 50.80 per cent last week and compares with a decline from 32 to 46 per cent in this week last year.

MORE BUYING BY RAILROADS IS REPORTED

Some Encouragement in Iron and Steel Trade by Reason of New Orders for Equipment and Other Railroad Supplies

CALLS UNIMPORTANT

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: In the midst of reports generally dwelling on the low rate of new buying in rolled products encouragement is taken in some quarters from the railroad demand of the past week. Car orders from the Erie, Chesapeake & Ohio and Lehigh Valley roads make a total of 10,000. Locomotive orders, including 179 for the New York Central, have also been a factor.

Our Chicago report calls attention to the railroad specifications there, which have been on a larger scale than for some time. In track fastenings, counting in current orders, there were 30,000 kegs. In the East, bridge work on which the R. & O., Norfolk & Western and New York Central will take bids amounting to about 6500 tons and the Lackawanna has let a contract for 2200 tons.

Apart from railroad buying, however, current demand is not important, though it should be said that some of the steel companies have found reasons in the past fortnight for rather brighter forecasts. There have been occasional reports of cancellations in bars and they are verified to this extent: Two mills have been getting business with the promise of 30-day deliveries. A few buyers, chiefly jobbers, have placed such early delivery orders and have made corresponding reductions in the total of their specifications with other mills.

The one definite change in finished material prices is an advance of about \$1 a ton in steel merchant pipe and line pipe. The last similar advance, made on April 12, was designed as an antidote for the cutting that had then prevailed for some time. In the wire trade a like expedient had been resorted to, but wire manufacturers still have the price problem with them in view of the slow movement of their products.

Prices of plates and structural steel, as with those for steel bars, are maintained on contract business, but earlier deliveries are possible in plates and shapes, particularly the latter. Fabricators are competing so keenly that premiums on plain material are practically wiped out on some early deliveries.

With all the cutting on fabricating contracts, the prospect for structural work is good. On the first of the New York subway contracts—Broadway section No. 4—requiring about 4300 tons of steel, bids will be opened June 24. At Pittsburgh the proposed hotel at Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, will require 8000 to 10,000 tons.

The condition of the sheet market was the subject of conferences of manufacturers at Pittsburgh May 22 and 27. Cutting of the 2.50c. basis for No. 28 plate sheets had amounted to \$2 a ton, but 2.30c. is now commonly the minimum.

The expected additions to open-hearth steel capacity are having their effect on the sheet bar market. Sales are reported at \$27, Pittsburgh, for June and later delivery. One contract for the second half, 4000 to 4500 tons, was made at \$27.50. Youngstown, an Ohio sheet mill has been inquiring for 1000 to 2000 tons a month over a period of two years.

Foundry iron has declined 25 to 50 cents in the past week, as low as \$11.25, Birmingham basis, being reported for southern No. 2 from a Tennessee furnace. Eastern sales have been made indicating a \$14.50 Buffalo price for No. 2N. The high rate of consumption of foundry iron in conjunction with present low prices is attracting attention, as is the fact of the large number of buyers who are waiting for the low point. The buying movement is not yet here, but there are a few signs of closely impending contracts.

PRODUCTION OF TRANSVAAL GOLD

LONDON—Production of gold in the Transvaal continues to be at about the maximum which was established in March, 1912. In that month value of gold produced was £3,328,000. In no month since has it been less than £3,118,000 and in April it was £3,334,000. To end of April this year value of gold produced was £13,163,000, or at the rate of nearly \$200,000,000 per year.

There is a greater demand for gold today than at any previous time. India regularly takes 25 per cent of Transvaal production as soon as it arrives in London. Reichsbank is rapidly increasing its gold holdings, but it will not be through with the accumulations it is proposed

Leading Events in the Athletic World

ATHLETES ARE IN BOSTON TODAY FOR TRACK MEET

Best of Eastern College Track and Field Men Assemble for Preliminary Events in Intercollegiate Games Tomorrow

IN HARVARD STADIUM

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS

Year	College	Points
1876	Princeton	20
1877	Columbia	20
1878	Columbia	20
1879	Columbia	20
1880	Harvard	20
1881	Harvard	20
1882	Harvard	20
1883	Harvard	20
1884	Harvard	20
1885	Harvard	20
1886	Harvard	20
1887	Yale	20
1888	Harvard	20
1889	Yale	20
1890	Harvard	20
1891	Harvard	20
1892	Harvard	20
1893	Yale	20
1894	Yale	20
1895	Yale	20
1896	Yale	20
1897	Pennsylvania	20
1898	Pennsylvania	20
1899	Pennsylvania	20
1900	Harvard	20
1901	Yale	20
1902	Yale	20
1903	Yale	20
1904	Yale	20
1905	Yale	20
1906	Yale	20
1907	Pennsylvania	20
1908	Pennsylvania	20
1909	Harvard	20
1910	Pennsylvania	20
1911	Cornell	20
1912	Cornell	20

INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS

100-YARD DASH—9.5-sec.

R. J. Webers, 1896, Georgetown

220-YARD DASH—21.5-sec.

R. J. Webers, 1896, Georgetown

440-YARD DASH—48-sec.

C. D. Reidpath, 1912, Syracuse

880-YARD RUN—4m. 54.4-sec.

J. P. Jones, 1912, Cornell

1-MILE RUN—4m. 15.7-sec.

J. P. Jones, 1912, Cornell

2-MILE RUN—9m. 24.2-sec.

P. B. Warrington, 1912, Harvard

150-YARD HURDLES—15.1-sec.

A. B. Shaw, 1908, Dartmouth

220-YARD HURDLES—23.3-sec.

A. C. Kraenzlein, 1898, Pennsylvania

RUNNING HIGH JUMP—6ft. 3 1/4 in.

T. Moffitt, 1907, Pennsylvania

RUNNING BROAD JUMP—47ft. 4 1/2 in.

A. C. Kraenzlein, 1899, Pennsylvania

POLE VAULT—13ft. 1 in.

R. A. Gardner, 1912, Yale

SHOTPUT—40ft. 10 1/2 in.

R. L. Beatty, 1912, Columbia

HAMMER THROW—161ft. 10 in.

J. R. DeWitt, 1902, Princeton

Tonight will find most of the athletes who are to take part in the preliminary events of the annual championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America tomorrow afternoon in the Harvard stadium quartered in this city and vicinity. Some of them arrived yesterday, including the 10 athletes from the Pacific coast who will represent the University of California.

While there will not be any prize at stake in these preliminaries, some great racing is sure to take place. There is hardly an event on the list that does not have at least four men who are about equal in their abilities, and this assures the spectators that every trial event will be closely contested and the various competitors forced to go their best in order to be sure of getting into the finals.

Harvard's quarter-mile track is famous for its speed, experts stating that it is the fastest in the country, and there has never been an intercollegiate track meet held on it but what several new records were made, and this year's event promises to be no exception along this line.

Chief interest will probably be centered in the half-mile run. This is due not only to the fact that John Paul Jones, the famous Cornell captain, who holds the world's record for the mile, is entered but because he will have as a rival for the title Norman S. Taber of Brown, joint holder with Jones of the 1912 mile championship, and holder of the New England records and titles for the half and the mile. Both of these runners are in championship form, and if conditions are right it will be a great surprise if a new record is not made for the distance by the winner.

Two other preliminary events that will be closely watched are the high jump and hammer throw. In the former California has entered E. J. Beeson, who has done 5ft. 3 1/2 in. in competition this year and which should assure a new record in this event. T. Moffitt of the University of Pennsylvania has held the record of 5ft. 3 1/2 in. in this event ever since 1907. The long trip across the continent may affect Beeson's form, but if it does not, his name should go on the record book this year.

The hammer throw presents another California candidate for a place in the record. K. Shattuck has done over 10ft. better than the record of 164ft. 10 in. made by J. R. DeWitt of Princeton back in 1902 and it will be a surprise to his followers if he does not better that mark. Cable of Harvard has also shown form that should give him a mark better than DeWitt's.

The California athletes held practice in the stadium Wednesday and showed up fairly well. Shattuck was closely watched in his work and he threw the hammer upwards of 170ft. a number of

TWO OF HARVARD'S POSSIBLE WINNERS



A. W. MOFFATT '13
Running high jump



F. W. COPELAND '13
Two-mile run

times. The order of events tomorrow follows:

FRIDAY

Track Events

8:30 p. m. 100 yard dash.

9:00 p. m. 120 yard hurdles.

9:30 p. m. 440 yard run.

10:00 p. m. 120 yard hurdles.

10:30 p. m. 220 yard dash.

Field Events

2:30 p. m. Putting the shot.

3:00 p. m. Pole vault.

3:30 p. m. Running high jump.

4:00 p. m. Throwing the hammer.

4:30 p. m. Running broad jump.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Capt. James I. Wendell will be the only Wesleyan man entered in the intercollegiate meet this week, running both the hurdle races. Last spring Wendell scored eight points for Wesleyan in the meet, winning the high hurdles, but coming in second in the 220 event.

NEW HAVEN—Yale will send 19 men to Cambridge today to compete in the intercollegiate championship track games in the Harvard stadium.

LANCASTER, Pa.—The Franklin and Marshall track squad, comprising P. J. Sykes, T. T. Mortone, J. A. Smith, William Roberts, J. C. Henneberger and D. W. Draper, left for Cambridge Wednesday to compete in the intercollegiate championships.

PHILADELPHIA—Feeling that they have a good chance, but knowing they must fight, the University of Pennsylvania track team left for Boston from the West Philadelphia station today for the college championships. There are 20 men in the squad, including Moore, Lippincott, Patterson and Marshall, in the sprints; Bodley, Cross and Crane, in the mile; McCurdy and Hartman, in the mile; McCurdy, Guthrie and Longner, in the two mile; Griffith and Ferguson, in the hurdles; Murphy and Sutton, in the hammer; Jack and Moore, in the high jump; Hammer, in the broad jump; Parker, in the pole vault.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Coach Mookley of the Cornell track team has picked 24 men to compete in the intercollegiate meet at Cambridge on May 30 and 31, and the party left Wednesday night for Winthrop Highlands, a suburb of Boston, where they will make their headquarters. W. P. Bennett, a good sprinter and quarter-mile who has not taken part in any events this year, was added to the team at the last moment, and will be entered in the 440-yard dash. The Cornell entries are:

100 yard dash, Reller, Ingerson; 220 yard dash, Reller, Cozzens; 440 yard dash, Cozzens, Bennett, Van Winkle; 880 yard run, Jones, Snyder, Chapman; mile run, Jones; two mile run, Spedden, Finch, J. P. Brod; low hurdles, Phillips, Shelton; broad jump, Whitney, B. W. Brod; high jump, R. W. Brod, Hanerhan; shot put, Kandler, Coffey; hammer throw, Banister, Munns, McEntee; pole vault, Halsted, Van Kannon, Milton.

NEW YORK—R. L. Beatty of this city, who has won many points for Columbia's track team in the shotput event, was elected captain of the Blue and White team Wednesday. Beatty is picked to win first place in the intercollegiate games.

Columbia will enter six men in the intercollegiate, including Beatty. The other men who will represent the Blue and White are: F. L. Brady, who is entered in the hurdles; F. MacDonald, in the middle distances; S. Grauman, in the mile race; M. Bonis, in the quarter-mile event, and B. Randall, in the high jump. Beatty may compete in the hammer throw, as well as in the shotput event.

MANCHESTER, Mass.—The University of Michigan track team composed of 10 athletes, who will compete in the intercollegiate, is expected here this afternoon from Ann Arbor. They will put up at the Inn going from here tomorrow afternoon for the finals. The men in the party are: Captain Hoff, Craig, Seward, Bond, Jensen, Brown, Lamey, Smith, Sargent and Kohler.

MORE CHANGES IN HARVARD BOAT

That the work of the Harvard varsity crew has not been up to the standard of Coach Wray is very apparent today, following the sweeping changes made in the boat at its first practice Wednesday afternoon, following the race with Cornell Saturday.

No second crew went out, but in the first only three of the men who rowed against Cornell held their positions. These were Harwood, Goodale and Trumbull. E. D. Morgan and Mills returned to the boat again in place of H. H. Meyer and L. Curtis at 7 and 5 respectively, and G. von L. Meyer and Stratton displaced MacVicar and Murray, the last named being moved to bow, ousting Reynolds. The new order follows:

R. Harwood '15, stroke; E. D. Morgan, Jr., '13, 7; A. M. Goodale '13, 6; L. H. Mills '14, 5; von L. Meyer '13, 4; G. P. Stratton '13, 3; F. H. Trumbull '11, 2; H. A. Murray '14, bow; C. T. Ables '13, coxswain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	24	10	.706
Cleveland	23	12	.659
Washington	19	16	.543
Chicago	21	18	.538
Boston	15	19	.438
St. Louis	18	25	.419
Detroit	16	26	.380
New York	9	24	.273

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Cleveland 3, Chicago 1, first game.

Cleveland 5, Chicago 3, second game.

Detroit 6, St. Louis 3.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Washington.

New York at Philadelphia.

Detroit at Chicago.

St. Louis at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND WINS BOTH GAMES

CLEVELAND—Cleveland took both games of a double-header here with Chicago Wednesday, the first 2 to 1 and the second 5 to 3. The first game was decided in the first two innings, as neither side got a man past second after that. Chicago's run was scored by Rath, who walked, stole second and scored on Collins's single. Cleveland scored its first run on two singles and the second run on a base on balls and Collins's error of O'Neill's long hit. Turner made two difficult one-hand stops. Driving Walsh from the box in the second inning of the second game Cleveland secured an early lead of three runs. Three hits off White, who replaced Walsh, brought two more runs in the fourth. Gregg was hit freely by Chicago after the third inning and allowed five bases on balls. The score:

FIRST GAME

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E	E.
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SECOND GAME

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E	E.
Cleveland	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	2

Batteries, Gregg and Carlsch; Walsh, White and Kuhn; Schalk, Empires, Dinnien and Ferguson, Time, 2h.

DETROIT BEATS ST. LOUIS 6-3

ST. LOUIS—Detroit by winning 6 to 3, took four of a six-game series with the St. Louis Americans. Two St. Louis pitchers were hit when hits meant runs. Baumgardner, who started for the home team, was unsteady. Hall was a puzzle to the locals and although he gave seven hits he kept them scattered and generally they were ineffectual. St. Louis pinch hitters were powerless before him.

INNINGS

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E	E.
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries, Hall and Stange and McKee; Baumgardner and Agnew; Empires, Connelly and Hildebrand. Time, 1h. 50m.

U. P. CREW WORK ON DELAWARE

PHILADELPHIA—The University of Pennsylvania varsity and freshmen crews have moved their training quarters to Torrens, and will practice on the Delaware river until they leave for Poughkeepsie.

MISS M. CURTIS AND MISS OSGOOD OAKLEY WINNERS

Former Defeats Her Sister, Miss H. S. Curtis, While Latter Wins From Miss Wells in Greater Boston Golf

CONDITIONS NOT GOOD

Miss Margaret Curtis, national champion, and Miss F. C. Osgood, former Boston champion, won their matches in the semi-final round of the annual championship tournament of the Greater Boston Women's Golf Association on the links of the Oakley Country Club, Watertown, this morning and will meet tomorrow for the championship of 1913.

Miss Curtis won her way to the final by defeating her sister, Miss H. S. Curtis 3 and 1. It was a very interesting match to watch and a good sized gallery followed the two players. Conditions were not good for low card playing as the links were not only very soggy, but there was a strong wind blowing that bothered the players considerably on the outward journey.

Miss M. Curtis took the lead by winning the first hole in 4 to 3, and increased it to 2 up when she won the third in 3 to 4, after halving the second in 6. Miss H. S. Curtis soon evened the match by taking the fourth and fifth. The next hole went to Miss M. Curtis at an approximate 8, Miss H. S. Curtis losing her ball on the drive. By winning the seventh in 3 to 4, Miss H. S. Curtis evened the match, and as the next two holes in 5, the two players were all even on the start for home with cards of 49 for Miss M. Curtis and 48 for Miss H. S. Curtis.

Coming home Miss M. Curtis won the tenth in 5 to 6, but her sister again squared the match with a fine 4 at the eleventh. The twelfth was halved in 3. Miss M. Curtis then won the thirteenth and fourteenth in 6 and 7 respectively, making her 2 up. Miss H. S. Curtis reduced the advantage one by winning the fifteenth with a 4, but her sister won the next two and took the match. Their cards:

Miss M. Curtis, out, 4 6 3 8 6 8 4 5 5 49

Miss H. S. Curtis, out, 5 6 4 7 19 3 5 5 48

Miss M. Curtis, in, 5 3 6 4 5 4 5 49

Miss H. S. Curtis, in, 4 6 3 7 5 4 5 46

Miss Osgood won her place by defeating Miss L. A. Wells by 5 and 3. The winner played much the better golf of the two and she had the match 4 up at the turn, going out in 49 to 55 for her opponent. The first hole was the only one Miss Wells won going out. Coming home the tenth and eleventh were halved, but Miss Osgood made it 3 up by winning the twelfth. Miss Wells reduced this to 4 up at the fourteenth after the thirteenth had been halved, but Miss Osgood took the match at the next hole by getting a 3 to Miss Wells' 4.

Their cards:

Miss Osgood, out, 5 3 6 6 8 4 4 6 49

Miss Wells, out, 6 5 4 7 6 8 4 5 5 55

Miss Osgood, in, 5 3 6 4 5 4 5 49

Miss Wells, in, 7 5 4 7 5 4 5 55

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Miss M. Curtis, Country Club, defeated Miss H. S. Curtis, Country Club, 3 and 1.

Miss F. C. Osgood, Country Club, defeated Miss L. A. Wells, Country Club, 5 and 3.

Wednesday afternoon a handicap vs. bogey competition was held, but only a few players took part in it. The Curtis sisters tied, Miss M. Curtis standing plus and Miss H. S. Curtis 2 down on bogey. Following are the results of the consolation matches:

FIRST CONSOLATION

Second Round

Miss A. D. Rogers, Chestnut Hill, beat Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Wollaston, by 1 up.

Miss E. A. Fletcher, Oakley, beat Mrs. F. S. Sudth, Brae-Burn, by 2 and 1.

THIRD CONSOLATION

Mrs. S. Hartwell, Brae-Burn, beat Mrs. F. B. Withers, Brae-Burn, and 1.

Mrs. C. B. Shirley, Brae-Burn, beat Miss N. M. Brigham, Weston, by default.

STATE DOUBLES TOMORROW

Play starts tomorrow morning on the courts of the Brae Burn Country Club in the annual doubles lawn tennis championship tournament of Massachusetts. A good field has entered including N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney; I. C. Wright and Richard Bishop; and E. H. Whitney and H. C. Johnson.

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Chicago 1, Cleveland 0.

Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 3.

TEXAS LEAGUE

San Antonio 8, Beaumont 2.

Waco 2, Ft. Worth 1.

Houston 11, Houston 1.

Dallas 3, Austin 0.

CAROLINA ASSOCIATION

Winston-Salem 8, Charlotte 4.

Charlotte 8, Winston-Salem 4.

Asheville 2, Raleigh 1.

Raleigh 3, Asheville 5.

Durham 3, Greensboro 2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Oakland 8, Sacramento 1.

Portland 8, San Francisco 0.

Venice 5, Los Angeles 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Columbus 8, Toledo 2.

Minneapolis 3, Minneapolis 0.

Detroit 10, Detroit 0.

Kansas City 5, St. Paul 4.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Nashville 5, Memphis 4.

Atlanta 4, Winston-Salem 0.

Mobile 7, Chattanooga 6.

Birmingham 9, Montgomery 2.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE

Richmond 5, Roanoke 2.

Richmond 4, Roanoke 0.

COTTON STATES LEAGUE

Pensacola 11, Jackson 3.

Selma 4, Columbus 0.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

Fall River 13, Portland 2.

LONGWOOD C. C. PLAYERS BEAT NEW YORK TEAM

Local Tennis Experts Defeat Visitors From West Side Club by Score of 5 Matches to 4

Longwood Cricket Club tennis experts are today receiving the congratulations of their friends over their victory in the dual match with the West Side Lawn Tennis Club experts on the Longwood courts Wednesday by a score of 5 matches to 4. Conditions were anything but good for first-class tennis.

As R. D. Little and H. H. Hackett, members of the United States team to meet the Australasians in the Davis cup preliminaries were members of the West Side team, added interest was given to the series. Their match in doubles was especially interesting as they met N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney who had been candidates for the United States team.

The New York players showed superiority over Niles and Dabney and won two sets to one, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3. Little also defeated Niles in a singles match in straight sets, 6-3, 7-5.

Longwood won the match by taking four of the singles and one double contest. The nearest to a surprise was the defeat of G. F. Touchard of New York, by G. P. Gardner, Jr. of Longwood, the former Harvard athlete in straight sets, 6-4, 8-6. The Longwood doubles team to win was made up of H. C. Johnson, one of the former Massachusetts doubles champions and E. H. Whitney, the Harvard player. They defeated W. M. Hall and G. F. Touchard, 6-2, 6-2. The summary:

SINGLES

R. D. Little, New York, defeated N. W. Niles, Boston, 6-3, 7-5.

G. P. Gardner, Jr., Boston, defeated G. F. Touchard, New York, 6-4, 8-6.

T. R. Pell, New York, defeated A. S. Dabney, Jr., Boston, 6-2, 6-1.

Richard Bishop, Boston, defeated W. M. Hall, New York, 6-1, 6-4.

H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated W. M. Washburn, New York, 7-5, 6-3.

F. H. Harris, Boston, defeated F. C. Innan, New York, 7-5, 6-4.

DOUBLES

Little and Hackett, New York, defeated Niles and Dabney, Boston, 6-4, 6-3.

Johnson and Whitney, Boston, defeated Hall and Touchard, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

Innan and Pell, New York, defeated Gardner and Bishop, Boston, 6-4, 6-4.

AUTOS QUALIFY FOR LONG RACE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Joseph Dawson, winner of last year's 500-mile Memorial day automobile contest here, will not drive in the race Friday. The specially constructed car, whose owner and inventor was refused permission to drive in the event because of inexperience, showed a defect, due to shipping, under the hard workout Dawson gave the machine Tuesday and the driver announced late Wednesday after a hard day's work to repair the car that it would be unable to start in the contest. This leaves 28 entries in the race.

Only nine cars qualified Wednesday. The failure of more cars to qualify was said to be the lack of time. An hour in the forenoon and another in the afternoon were allotted for the elimination tests. More time could not be given because the time was needed for the other drivers to work out.

The remaining 10 cars, 18 having passed the tests, will make the runs today. The cars that qualified Wednesday were:

No. 22, Case, Nikrent, 1:54.48; No. 29, Mercedes, Mulford, 1:51.40; No. 4, Keeton, Burman, 1:46.02; No. 22, Mercer, Wishart, 1:49.77; No. 12, Gray Fox, Wilcox, 1:50.48; No. 25, Tulsa, Clark, 1:58.57; No. 35, Mason, Haupt, 1:51.50; No. 23, Case, B. Endicott, 1:55.02; and No. 6, Mason, Tower, 1:42.

HILTON DEFEATS SCHMIDT AT GOLF

(By the United Press)

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland—The last American was eliminated from the tournament for the world's amateur golf title today when Heinrich Schmidt of Worcester, Mass., was defeated by Harold H. Hilton, the English champion, one up in 19 holes.

Schmidt was an even choice for his match with Hilton because of the excellent game he had played since the opening of the tournament. Going out he played a 39, while Hilton scored a 38. Coming in, however, he played the English crack stroke for stroke and the match was even up at the eighteenth hole. Including the extra hole, both men played a 42 coming in.

LEHIGH WINS TRACK MEET

EASTON, Penn.—The Lafayette-Lehigh track meet held on March field Wednesday afternoon, resulted in a victory for Lehigh, by the score of 60 to 52. The track was in very poor condition and anything like fast time was impossible. It had been hoped that Caldwell would break the Lafayette record in the two-mile, but his time was slow, although he easily won the event in 10 minutes 38 seconds. The quarter-mile was a closely-contested race, which was run very well and won by Landis in 53 1/5 seconds.

BOSTON WANTS TWO PLAYERS

COLUMBUS, O.—Major league scouts are trying for the services of pitcher McQuillan and outfielder Bonin. The Boston Americans a few weeks ago sought the pair and Cleveland has now made an offer for the men, \$15,000, it is said, being ready if Columbus wants to make the deal.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Savannah 2, Charleston 0.

Marion 3, Jacksonville 0.

Columbus 12, Albany 4.

THREE COLLEGE BASEBALL GAMES OF IMPORTANCE

Harvard Meets Brown and Bates Bowdoin in Varsity Contests Bearing on Championship Honors

STRONG 1916 TEAMS

COLLEGE GAMES TODAY

Bates vs. Bowdoin.

Harvard vs. Brown.

Amherst vs. Williams.

Cornell vs. Mt. Union.

Iowa State vs. Ames.

Harvard 916 vs. Yale 1916.

Ohio State vs. Ohio University.

Rutgers vs. Union.

Detroit vs. Aluma.

Iowa vs. Iowa State.

Colby vs. Maine Central.

Columbia vs. Fordham.

Colgate vs. Rochester.

Gettysburg vs. Dickinson.

Dartmouth vs. Holy Cross.

Lafayette vs. Ursinus.

New York U. vs. Crescent A. C.

Pennsylvania vs. Lehigh.

Michigan vs. Michigan A. C.

Tufts vs. Vermont.

There are three baseball games scheduled for tomorrow of more than passing interest in eastern college circles. They are the Harvard-Brown and Bates-Bowdoin varsity contests and the Harvard-Yale freshman game for the first-year championship of these two universities.

Harvard will meet Brown at Providence and this game is sure to play a prominent part in the final standing of these teams in the eastern intercollegiate championship. Harvard has now won from the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton and a victory over the strong Brown team will put the Crimson in line for a position well up in the standing.

The game promises to be a great pitchers' battle between Felton of Harvard and Eyres of Brown. Felton has been making a remarkable record of late, and should be able to hold this form, not only Brown but even Yale will find the Crimson nine a hard team to defeat. The men are all showing much better form than in the early part of the season and may yet be able to develop into form that will give them victories in their

THE HOME FORUM

OXFORD MEN JOY IN SUMMER TERM

By CLARENCE ROOK

THIS is the "sweet of the year" at Oxford, where it is known as the summer term, though it ends before mid-summer day, and is now concentrated into the month of May. I am speaking from the undergraduate's point of view, and the undergraduate is not much concerned with the tercentenary of the Bodleian library which is being celebrated with a history of the world-famous collection founded by Sir Thomas Bodley from his private fortune after the Puritan outbreak of 1550 had destroyed the library of the monkish ages. The undergraduate has but a reverential concern for the Bodleian to which he is not admitted as a reader. But he loves the summer term.

It must be confessed that the undergraduate takes his educational sorrows gaily. He has three terms of eight weeks or so. Half a year. And one of these terms of eight weeks is full of fun for all but those unlucky "men" who are "in for the schools," and must sacrifice May and a bit of June to the final study of Aristotle or Stubbs. Moreover Oxford has brought together the summer term into an eight weeks of fun tempered by morning lectures. It has cut off from the June end the elaboration of "Common" with its extra week of college and university entertainments when the undergraduates usually spent more money than their parents could afford. And it has cut off the other end which began on the first of May. Now the fun is put into the "eight weeks," when the inter-college boat races take place on the afternoons of mid-May, those "bumping" races necessitated by a river across which you could chuck a stone.

That "sweet of the year" was always, for centuries, begun by the May morning celebration on the summit of Magdalen tower. It was a noisy night in Oxford, the last day of April. At about midnight the horns and trumpets and whistles began to blow, and the streets were filling. At the first flush of dawn the famous choristers of Magdalen with their gowns and conductors, and such guests

Dandy Courage

They say that this year is the centenary of the silk, or "stovepipe" hat. We are used to the hat, but what must have been the sensations of the man who wore the first one! The courage of the man who ate the first oyster was as nothing beside his.—Youths Companion.

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Unchangeable Principle

There is, I say, an eternal Christ in man's heart, in man's nature. I say that it is in man's nature; I mean that it is the deepest fact of his nature. In his being the eternal substratum, the deathless verity, the fundamental and unchangeable principle is an everlasting Christ.—David Atwood Wasson.

The Knack in Style

Many people give many theories of literary composition, and Dr. Blair, whom we will read, is sometimes said to have exhausted the subject; but, unless he has proved the contrary, we believe that the knack in style is to write like a human being.—Walter Bagehot.

Men were born to succeed, not to fail.—Thoreau.

KAW INDIAN MISSION IN KANSAS



THE date of this building (1850) hints how long the effort to bring the American Indian into line with civilization has been systematically pursued in the land, even as history shows further back the work of John Eliot, apostle to the Indians, and of other fervent missionaries who walk side by side with soldier and explorer in the early pages of American history. This building is in Council Grove, Kan., a city whose name echoes the councils of braves. It has thus a place of dignity and meaning in the tale of the development of the North American continent. The Kaw Indians, otherwise the Kansas Indians, gave their name to Kansas state, river and cities.

Too Popular to Keep

Needing some ribbon one day, while in a very small town, we went to the one store there.

"Ribbon?" questioned the storekeeper. "Well, we-all just mislaid our stock of ribbons, but if you-all come back later, I'll see if I can find them." So back we went later. He had found them.

"What color did you-all want?" "Blue," we replied. "Oh, blue!" he exclaimed in disgust. "We haven't any blue. Blue is so popular we don't even try to keep it."—Harpers Magazine.

SPIRITUAL AFFLUENCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FEW people if any would deny that it is natural and right for every one to have a sufficient supply for every need. Christian Science, as expounded by its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, makes it clear that the supply for every human need is purely spiritual. Thus instead of encouraging a reliance on material riches, Christian Science elevates thought to the contemplation of spiritual truths. If Christian Science stopped at mere theory it would be of little practical value to humanity. But this gospel is broadly and specifically applicable to every condition and circumstance of every individual in every age and in every place, and is inviting and winning the attention and interest of men and women throughout the entire world. There is a tendency in mortal mind to believe that all would be well with the world if only the supply of the so-called "necessaries of life" were assured. This lingering desire is a misdirected groping after the true idea of supply. It is obviously not in accordance with God's love for His children that any should suffer lack. On the other hand, if heaped up treasures should lessen one's dependence on God, then better far that a man should be called upon to exercise his spiritual understanding that the needful supplies may be brought into daily use. Man enjoys true affluence in proportion as he finds in God, who is the only life, all that is necessary for man's being.

Affluence is defined by lexicographers as "an abundant supply." It literally means "a flowing to." Thus it suitably expresses how infinite blessings flow from God, the source of all good, to man, the grateful recipient of this good. Since God is Spirit, these blessings are purely spiritual. The infinitude of the resources of divine Love is suitably acknowledged in these beautiful words of the apostle: "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out! [by the materi-

ally-minded].... For of him, and through him, and to him, are all things." True affluence is thus seen to be the abundance of good thoughts. The value of good thoughts or spiritual ideas cannot be reckoned materially. Even the materialist will acknowledge that under certain circumstances an act of kindness is worth more than a gift of money. This fact seen clearly for what it is really worth is sufficient to wean him forever from the sordid love of money and encourage him to seek the true riches. The shepherd king of Israel, blessed with an abundance of material things, still recognized that God's thoughts are worth infinitely more than worldly riches, and in gratitude he sang: "How precious unto me, O God!"

Material sense testifies to the prevalence of lack, debt, and financial discord. This testimony, however, is not to be taken as indicative of man's true standing. The belief in financial lack is but an erroneous, false sense. The desirability and rightness of absolute dominion over debt proves that it is a present possibility for man, nay, rather that it is a changeless reality. He

who seems to be obsessed by a sense of lack and debt, and who desires to work out this problem on the basis of Christian Science, begins with the scientific fact—made clear by this teaching—that all that really exists is the divine Mind and its ideas. Debt is not Mind; neither is it an idea of Mind. It is clear, therefore, that there is in reality no room for debt. Then it remains necessary to hold to this truth in spite of all evidence to the contrary. The persistent effort needed in healing sickness and sin through Christian Science is required also in dealing with the erroneous mental state manifest as debt. Good results surely follow this persistent work.

In working out such a problem, it may be necessary to revise one's ways and eliminate idle extravagances and indirect expenditures for these usually lead to lack and debt. Defining the statue of "trustworthy Christian Scientists," Mrs. Eddy writes: "They must give Him [God] all their services, and 'towa no man'" (Rudimental Divine Science, p. 14). The practise of Christian Science is simply the practise of right thinking, and it is the duty of every one to think rightly. It is therefore plain that if freedom from debt is essential to the practise of right thinking, to be a slave to debt is an evidence of wrong thinking. The high standard set by Christian Science is the same for all, for the scholar and the business man, for the titled lady and the housewife. An ordinary standard of rightness must be maintained before a higher can be reached.

Christian Science opens the human

Americans From Overseas

THE figures showing the alien population in three well-known American cities are truly amazing to one who has not studied this phase of American life. Boston has long been considered essentially a New England city, though New York and Chicago both have been admittedly cosmopolitan. In make-up. Of the 670,585 people in the city of Boston, however, 243,365, or nearly one third, were actually born across seas, according to the census of 1910. This of course takes no account of the large per cent of the population that are children of those born abroad. In New York the population is 4,766,883 and the number of "other landers" is 1,044,357. That is, there are only two and a half times as many Americans, including those of foreign parentage, as were born over seas. In Chicago the figures are 2,185,283 population, with 783,428 of them directly from Europe and other lands afar. These figures must easily be doubled by the population that has been but one generation in this country.

The large cities of Europe looking on at civic conditions in the United States have to consider this enormous proportion of people from many lands with varied degrees of education and training when such cities estimate the working of American institutions.

Gaieties of Early Boston

Boston was always a famous place for lectures in days of old as now. In some old-time stories of American life cited in the New York Sun we read that a traveler of the eighteenth century gave this view of the amusements of the social leaders of Boston, when dancing and similar forms of recreation made headway slowly:

"For their domestic amusements every afternoon after drinking tea the gentlemen and ladies walk the Mall, and from there adjourn to one another's house to spend the evening, those that are not disposed to attend the evening lecture, which they may do if they please six nights in the seven year round. What they call the Mall is a walk on a fine green common adjoining to the southeast side of the town. The government being in the hands of dissenters, they don't admit of plays or music houses; but of late they have set up an assembly to which some of the ladies resort."

AGAIN A WORD FOR THE CLASSICS

IT IS again beginning to be the fashion to defend the classics; or rather one should say that defense of the classics has begun to be. For it was long not supposed necessary to defend them. Such was their prestige of all the years. They were attacked at last and those who believed in them were loftily silent, or perhaps held their tongues, abashed, as dreamers and idealists sometimes have to do. So the classics came to be questioned by eager youth who were all for the bewildering new opportunities which the modern world unfolded. Why should they waste time contemplating doings and thinkings of the past? But now the first amazed rush for material achievement has satisfied the people that delight is not in those things as an end; the old-time love of conquest for its own sake, not for ulterior gain, has reawakened, and we see the exploits of mountain climbers and of those who dash to the poles chronicled with acclaim. So men learn again to respect the seekings of old, with their expeditions out into the unknown for adventure's own splendid sake. They are learning, too, a new respect for the thinkers of that far-off day of achievement and discovery

and for the noble art of poetry and their splendid and definite prose. The Greeks and Romans indeed had qualities which the modern age may well admire, even as Telemachus learned from the wisdom of his elders. The Romans took their arts and their wisdom from the Greeks, improving on them here and there and working out a splendid and trenchant prose style as balance for the sounding poetry of the Greeks, who had

the rhythms of the seas always in their ears. The Romans are studied again with respect for their definite achievements, and especially the great body of jurisprudence which they codified and handed down.

Again people are daring to say a good word for classic culture, study of the great books that have formed, with the Bible, the real basis of education for so many stately centuries of human progress. Though youth today goes to sea in a floating arsenal instead of on the rowers' benches of a Greek galley, he has need of the same impetus to manly deeds of courage and need too of the same love of beauty which made Balaustion's adventure possible. He needs to know the compelling powers of those lines which could win freedom for those who could repeat the words of Euripides. They were savage times, do we think, in comparison with ours, primitive and wild? Yet the power of their poetry still lingers in the pages of Homer and Aeschylus; the keen understanding of human nature which made the world power of Rome is still recorded for our lessening in the great books of the Roman tongue. If only in fostering a sense of style the study of Horace and Cicero is worth while for the schoolboy. More and more this age is learning the power of the right word. Every man needs words; every man then should study style.

These four things the study of the classics may help bring to growing youth: An inspiration to hardy and courageous manhood, and to the love of beauty as part of a strong manhood; and the incentive to clear and trenchant thinking together with the elegance and finish of style which go along with clear thought.

Japan's Ten-Foot Flowers

A spot widely famed for wistarias is found in the town of Kasukabe, about an hour's ride on railway train from Asakusa station, of the Tobu line, where the bunches of the flower grow to some 10 feet, hanging down to reach the ground, probably the largest one ever found in the world. The place is noted not only for wistarias growing to so enormous size, but for the picturesque scene characteristic of rural Japan.—Musashino.

Learning the Phrases in Music

A curious commentary on popular methods of music study is brought out by a question asked a famous musician who replies to correspondents through the pages of a popular magazine. He is asked how one may know the end of a phrase and he answers carefully that the end of the phrase is usually shown by the end of the slur, and when this is absent one may usually find a pause that shows the end; but naively at the close he hints that the player might find the end of the phrase by studying the phrase itself, by singing it, perhaps, and trying to understand what the music is saying.

This leads the reader to the conclusion that when musical intelligence keeps pace with the training fingers, no one will study a piece of music so complex that he cannot tell where the phrases begin and end. In a well-composed piece of music the musicianly player understands the phrase endings just as he understands the phrases in languages. Modernity it is the practice to leave out all the punctuation possible, for the well written page really does not need the "points," as they are called, as guides to the meaning of the page. So the earlier composers expected their readers to follow their musical ideas as clearly as a reader follows the printed page of words. Bach gave almost no expression or phrase marks. He expected the player to be a musician. If a player relies on slurs to show the end of a phrase he cannot have an intelligent grasp of the music. He is playing notes automatically, without meaning.

On a Copy of Theocritus

Theocritus, we love thy song.
Where thyme is sweet and meads are sunny,
Where shepherd swains and maidens throng
And bees Hyblean hoard their honey.

Since ancient Syracusan days
If year by year has grown the sweeter,
For year by year life's opening ways
Run more in prose and less in meter.

Manutius was the printer's name
(A publisher was then unheard of)—
Fellow of some worthy fame,
If history we take the word of.

Think when its pages first were cut,
And eager eyes above them hovered,
Our proudest dwelling was a hut—
America was just discovered!

Then Venice was indeed a queen,
And taught the tawny Turk to fear
her;
Now has she lost her royal mien,
And yet we could not hold her dearer.

Between these covers there is bound
A charm that needeth no completion;
A golden atmosphere is found
At once Sicilian and Venetian.

So, while our plausive song we raise
And hail the bard whose name is famous,
Let us for once divide the bays,
And to the printer cry—Laudamus!

—Clinton Scollard.

Nothing makes the soul so pure, so religious, as the endeavor to create something perfect; for God is perfection, and whoever strives for perfection, strives for something that is Godlike.—Michael Angelo.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Camp Courtesy

There are two methods of campfire building. One is by taking two equal logs about six inches in diameter, laying them parallel and close enough together to hold a frying pan and coffee pot, and building the fire between. The other is by putting a few flat stones around a hole dug in the ground, leaving one side open and building the fire in the hole. For a quick camp, where one is to move away soon, the two logs do very well, but for several meals I prefer the stones, says a writer in the Delineator.

There are a few rules that all campers should follow. In building a fire, do not build near a tree or a stump, and if there is dead grass build a backfire all around the fireplace for a radius of four or five feet, so that nothing will spread. In leaving camp burn all little pieces of paper and put the tin cans in some inconspicuous place. Anything that can be used by other people put in one pile, and see that the fire is out.

One year, continues this writer, we were stopping by a river when toward dusk another camping outfit came in and settled near us for the night. Our work was over, so we watched them from our place by the fire. After their work was

completed, they came over to our fire. Suddenly one of the strangers got up and went over to our kitchen, where a few coals showed the location of the fireplace. Soon he came back, saying, "So you are the people who build these fireplaces." We have followed your trail for over 300 miles, camping where you did. Everything was so well picked up that it was the best place around, besides there always being a good fire place and generally a little pile of wood within reach." Fortunately, the fire was dying down so that our blushes were hidden, but we answered with becomingly modesty, "That is simply camp courtesy."

Today's Puzzle

DIAGONAL

The name of a famous explorer is spelled by the diagonal found in the following words when placed one below another. Begin with upper left hand letter. 1, a crustacean; 2, a strong lock; 3, a big dog; 4, a protection against sun; 5, a shell fish; 6, petals of a flower; 7, another shell fish.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
1, Plumber; 2, painter; 3, grocer; 4, mason; 5, carpenter.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, May 29, 1913

Tomorrow, May 30, will be officially observed as Memorial day, and the day's editions of the Monitor will be omitted.

The Rural Problem

THE APPEAL of the chancellor of the exchequer in the House of Commons recently to men of all parties to set aside party differences, and join together in a united effort to solve the rural problem, has scarcely met with the reception it deserved. "Speak generally on the virtues of economy in the House of Commons," Bagehot wrote many years ago, "and you will be cheered to the echo. Propose a single measure of economy and you will be heard in silence." The statement is true in regard to the advocacy of many other virtues besides economy. The sweeping away of party difference is approved in theory, but in practice its reception depends very much on "times and seasons." Nevertheless the fact that so vigorous a party politician as Mr. Lloyd-George should have proposed a non-party consideration of such a century-old party question as the agricultural question, is not without significance, and not without encouragement.

The British House of Commons is nothing if not generous, and although it is all too quick to recall itself to party lines, and, in many other respects, is still very much what it was when Bagehot wrote of it fifty years ago, yet its occasional excursions into the land of a more single purpose and wider view, seem to grow more frequent, and its sojourns there more prolonged. The cheers which punctuated that part of the chancellor's speech in which he pleaded for the non-partisan point of view, and for real cooperation between the parties, expressed an approval real enough and deep enough, and it cannot be doubted that they will find an echo throughout the country.

The condition of the agricultural laborer in England, both as regards housing and wages, has for nearly a hundred years been one of the blot on the social system of the country, and the problem of problems to a long line of politicians. When Mr. Lloyd-George said in the House that in regard to one aspect of it he was "puzzled," he indicated the mental condition of many in regard to the question. The very fact that it lies at the root of every other problem, that all wealth is ultimately labor, and that the vast bulk of the labor of the world is ultimately dependent on land, engenders in the thought of the would-be reformer the fear that any alteration in the foundation may involve the superstructure in something like ruin. There is, however, little to be said for this view as an excuse for inaction. The solution of most great problems is generally found to be simple enough, and it cannot be doubted that the solution of this one lies at hand. That it will be found more readily along the lines of cooperation than amidst the pother of party strife goes without saying.

Government as a Shopkeeper

IT IS ONE of the functions of the war department to maintain a commissariat. This branch of the army service alone issues 30,000,000 rations a year, and the United States is not a military country. For an army of 100,000 men each day's rations require fifty tons of meat, fifty tons of bread, fifty tons of potatoes and forty tons of other food. Some idea of what it means to provision the navy may be obtained from the fact that 9000 pounds of dried eggs and 26,000 pounds of dehydrated vegetables were part of the stores for the last United States battleship fleet to make the rounds of the world. The government must maintain supply stores of many other kinds, of course, and these consist of practically everything used in the army posts and navy yards and by the soldiers and sailors, from pins, needles and thread to camp and dreadnought outfits. The commissary departments of the army and navy are of the very first importance, and the greatest care and skill are employed in their conduct. But, as may easily be seen, they are provided for a strictly public service.

A very different problem, although along somewhat the same line, presented itself in Panama when the government of the United States took over the privately managed French Panama canal plant, with its rights and good will. An army had to be placed on the isthmus, an industrial rather than a military army, in all respects a very peculiar army, and it had to be housed, clothed and fed for approximately ten years. It could not live from the country. It could not be supplied by any existing agencies. The government did not care to take the risk of turning over its subsistence to contractors. The government, therefore, was literally forced into paternalism. It was compelled to become a shopkeeper, and on a tremendous scale. Almost every visitor returning from the Canal Zone in the last five years has been full of praise for the system of shopkeeping carried on by the government. Our recent correspondence from Culebra goes into the matter fully and interestingly, and presents such an attractive picture of government ownership and operation in merchandising as to cause one to regret that the system must cease with the completion of the waterway.

Whether through the main store or through any of its score of branches, the impression given by the service is that it borders very closely upon perfection. Profit, beyond what is absolutely necessary to the efficient conduct of the business, is eliminated. There are no middlemen. All supplies, eatables, wearables or usables of any description, are of good grade. Economies are practised in the interest of seller and buyer alike. Ties of common interest are recognized. The wage of the toiler is made to go as far as possible. Saving, thrift, prudence are promoted. The Canal Zone government supply system must go with the canal construction population, but the lesson and the moral it teaches should, and doubtless will, be preserved. This lesson and this moral combine to emphasize the fact that it is possible through social organization to improve existing human conditions immensely.

A RED DANDELION is said to be the latest thing in plant development. The finding of useful employment for misdirected genius is likely to be one of the tasks society must assume in the future.

Wise Investment of Leisure

SOME persons standardize their fellows according to their vocations. Others judge by avocations. Some persons labor so incessantly that they are made what they are by toil. On the other hand, for an increasing number of workers the world over, the safest test of their attainments as civilized beings is their use of leisure, of their exemption from bread-winning, of their spare time. This being so, it becomes increasingly important that, where forced labor and conformity to routine are diminished, those so fortunate as to enjoy the escape from the treadmill shall at once find opportunities for wise use of the new time. Especially is this true with respect to groups of persons or strata of society never previously blessed with much leisure. Hence society today needs wise prophets for the masses who will show them what to do with the hours that formerly were full of labor. Hence communities not only must provide recreational centers but also gossellers and exemplars of the art of leisure use. As the ablest American student of municipal conditions at home and abroad has just said, "New York has turned the leisure life of its masses over to places which are interested in pecuniary profits. The great need of the city is a constructive leisure-time program, directed by public authorities and supported at public expense." What is true of New York is no less true of every other urban center with congested population, with its youth forced on the streets for exercise of social arts that were formerly cultivated in home parlors, and with a thousand and one selfish agencies busy bidding for the spare time and cash of the homeless but not workless wage-earners.

One may not go as far as F. C. Howe in advocacy of such municipal expenditure. But from some source, private or public, fundamental instruction in the fine art of using leisure must come to the rising generation, and provision be made for making it a cultural and uplifting force. Society can hardly spurn such a duty without regretting its remissness.

System, Not Men, at Fault

A WEIGHTY contribution to discussion of national needs in the way of governmental adjustments has just been made by Henry L. Stimson, a leader of the New York bar who was secretary of war in the last administration. As in so many contemporary arguments of the kind the crucial issue is seen to be redefinition of the relative power of executive and of Legislature. As for Mr. Stimson, he has no doubt of the imperative need of enhancing the authority of the executive. Organic law must formally authorize policies that recent executives have been forced by pressure of public opinion to adopt in dealing with legislative bodies. Presidents and Governors hereafter must be allowed to frame budgets. Administration measures must be given preference and right of way. Presidents and cabinet officers must have authority to press personally upon lawmakers the claims of bills back of which the executive department stands. In short, there must be a somewhat marked approach to the British system of a prime minister's power in shaping the legislative program.

If President Wilson has gone farther than his predecessor in using his opportunities to shape laws and influence legislators, Mr. Stimson, the progressive Republican, has no fault to find. Anything is better, he argues, than the present inept and inefficient system which enables executive and Legislature to work at odds when they should be allies. Just how it is to be arranged that President and Legislature always shall see eye to eye, and be of the same party, Mr. Stimson does not point out. But that he indorses the plan for formal, deliberate extension of executive authority, no doubt is due to his experiences in Washington and his study of the problem at first hand.

For humanists the most interesting part of his address to the Philadelphia law academy was his defense of the morality and patriotism of the average lawmaker. He is quite certain that they are higher than the average business man's. Legislative inefficiency, in his opinion, comes from a defective system of law making rather than from the lack of intellectual or ethical equipment on the part of the lawmakers.

Books of reference that in this rapidly moving age have become antiquated before the newness is altogether worn from their bindings may, nevertheless, be consulted now and then for useful information. Thus, with regard to Cleveland, O., a city that within a generation was popularly associated with park-bordered avenues of great width, with parallel rows of stately trees, with the most ample lawns of any considerable community in the country, and that within two decades has become populous, noisy, smoky, and, of course, prosperous, may be read: "On account of its abundant foliage, Cleveland has won the name of Forest city," or this: "The dwellings of the city are seldom found in blocks, and tenements are rare," or this: "Euclid avenue is celebrated for its beauty and its handsome residences." For many years Euclid avenue ranked among the finest in the country, if not in the world. It is still a magnificent street. For that matter, Cleveland is still a beautiful city. The question is, How long will it remain so under present conditions?

Cleveland has been so intensely interested in the matter of growth, in the matter of business expansion, during the last two decades that it has had little time or disposition to think of its fading beauty. It seems to have become alarmed, however. Within the past few years it has succeeded in starting a civic center that is rapidly growing into a splendid civic ornament. Even when this work was taken in hand, however, the simpler and lovelier and more natural attractions of the city were still being neglected. Everything still continued to give right of way to business. Lately, Euclid avenue, a substitute for which not all the money that might be made in Cleveland during the next hundred years could buy, has been threatened with invasion—has actually in part been invaded—and Cleveland has awakened to the menace of commercialism.

Better still, it would seem that this has been accompanied by some wholesome civic shame. Dr. Werner Hegeman, an eminent German expert on municipal management, who has been visiting Cleveland as well as other American cities, is directly responsible for its embarrassment, because he has taken pains to point out where it has been inexcusably indifferent and negligent in the matter of

Cleveland's Euclid Avenue

taking care of itself. He has gone farther than merely to criticize and to condemn. He recommends that either the city assume stricter control over the character and location of business structures invading such districts as that of which Euclid avenue is the principal boulevard, or that property-owners organize for their own protection. Commenting on this, the Plain Dealer says: "By either method the attractiveness of Euclid avenue might yet be saved, though no time can be lost."

Time enough has been lost not only in Cleveland but in every one of the growing cities of the United States. They have been allowed to grow without direction, they are still, in most cases, growing without plan. Here is where all the trouble lies. Municipalities and property owners and civic populations generally should all unite for mutual protection against wanton commercial intrusion. The establishment of regulations and restrictions will hurt no legitimate business; even commercialism in its true sense will be given impetus if compelled to follow its own proper channels and to keep within its own proper limits.

THE port directors of Boston, with commendable enterprise and audacity, last November committed the chief trading center and port of New England to a project of major proportions and unusual significance. They promised to provide for the largest type of marine craft wharfage facilities then lacking in the harbor; to have the Commonwealth pier ready by June 1st; and they committed themselves and the city to a definite alliance with the great Hamburg-American line, by which Boston would become one of its American terminals for passengers and freight.

The pledge has been kept on both sides. The old Commonwealth pier has been transformed by ceaseless work night and day. It will be dedicated tomorrow. On Saturday the first of the German vessels will land her cargo and passengers, and for a season thereafter suitable festivities shared by representatives and guests of the ship company, by state and local officials, and by leading citizens will fully recognize the importance of the event.

For this development is one of the first fruits of the renaissance of sectional pride and ambition among a people whose ships once traversed the Pacific as well as the Atlantic; it shows the alertness and executive power of the port directors when face to face with opportunity; and it tells of a very marked increase in the terminal facilities of a port much needing such enlargement. Moreover it heralds closer relations with German producers and consumers and a consequent lessening of the relative importance to New England of the trade with Great Britain. New York's superior facilities for shipments of provisions to Hamburg hitherto have worked against Boston's getting much of the large export trade of the West in these lines.

In the report just made to the port directors by an expert in transportation who has been studying why more of the export tonnage of the country, especially of the middle West, does not go out from Boston, he shows from the nature of the evidence available that the fault is twofold. Preferential rates to ports farther south prejudice shippers against Boston, and an insufficient variety of lines and routes await exporters once they have overcome other objections. With satisfaction, therefore, civic-spirited and public-minded men note the closer ties of Boston with the great commercial and shipping center of Germany.

Frisco Receivership a Temporary Check

POSSIBLY the Frisco railway system may never emerge from its present difficulties with the form it possessed when it became overwhelmed by them, but to assume that the intrinsic value of the railroads constituting its 7500 miles of clear trackage can be permanently impaired by any faults or changes in its management would be to deny a future to the territory it is intended to serve. Any one desirous of inquiring into the character and resources of that territory will be greatly helped by referring to a map or atlas of the great Southwest of the United States. That magnificent section is cobwebbed by lines of railroad subsidiary to the St. Louis & San Francisco organization, and these ramify Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Kansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas.

Why the system has fallen into difficulties is a short story. It is overloaded with bonded indebtedness, the accumulation of years, to the extent that its fixed charges have been calling for nearly 99 per cent of its net earnings. It assumed obligations beyond its earning ability. Owing to its tightened circumstances it has been compelled to pay dearly for accommodation. Although doing an immense business, the drain upon its income has been more than it could bear. It is passing through an experience that has come to some of the largest transportation systems of the United States in the past, and generally with good results. That is, they have been driven to the point of complete readjustment. This has often demanded great individual sacrifice. In the long run it has given solvency, stability and permanency to the enterprises concerned.

One thing must never be lost sight of in cases of this kind. Nine times out of ten the trouble is due to bad financing rather than to poor business. The country behind the Frisco system is prosperous. Its business—the business in which the Frisco system shares—grows larger and larger year by year. Under a receivership the territory will undoubtedly be adequately served. There may be disintegration and reorganization of the system, but while this is in progress the trains of its constituent lines will be hauling great numbers of passengers and great quantities of freight, and even if there shall be a separation of these lines, there can be no separation of them from the commerce that the territory creates. By the same name or by some other, under the present or some other grouping, the railroads in the Frisco system will need only to care well for a great business in order to obtain it and to profit by it. The Frisco receivership affects Wall street a great deal more than it affects the Southwest.

THE change from "port" and "starboard" to "right" and "left" has survived one vigorous protest, but it will have to brace itself for others. A new generation must rise before it will seem quite natural to seamen.

FROM all appearances Congress will be in session long enough to take a Labor day recess.